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## Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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ECOWAS SUMMIT ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jun 79 pp 1067-1068

[Text] ECOWAS Heads of State and governments at the summit meeting held in Dakar, Senegal, from May 28 to 29, took a number of important decisions which could affect the economic, commercial, political and social progress and development of about 130 million people within the community embracing 16 West African states. The decisions involve, amongst other things, tariff and customs barriers, free movement of peoples within the community, telecommunications, Defence Pact, opening of the capital stock of the ADB to non-regional members and other items. The final communique on these decisions, most of them taken in closed sessions, outlines the following:

"... The Heads of State and Governments proclaimed May 28, 1979, the official date marking the beginning of a two-year period in which tariff and non-tariff barriers will be frozen.

"The Conference has amended Articles I and II of the Protocol relating to the definition of products originating from member states. The amendment of Article I relating to the correction of the French text defining value added makes it conform with the English text. Article 2/1c has been amended as follows: the 'FOB price' is replaced by the factory price without taxes. Also, the Conference has decided that studies be undertaken in the course of the next two years for the execution of the rules of origin in order to be able to apply Articles II.2, VII and VIII of the Protocol on the definition of products originating from member states.

"The Conference has signed and invited the member states to ratify and apply the conditions of the Protocol relating to the free circulation of people, and to the rights of residence and establishment. In adopting

the present protocol, the Conference has decided to suppress visa formalities imposed on all nationals of the Community desiring to remain in another member state for a period not exceeding 90 days. ...

"The Conference has adopted an improvement and extension programme for the telecommunications networks and has charged the Executive Secretary to propose the means by which the programme may be applied.

"The Conference ... has noted the projects presented by President L. Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal and President Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo. The Conference has charged the President of the Council of Ministers and the Executive Secretary to convoke a meeting of the technical commission composed of Foreign, Defence, Finance and Economy Ministers as well as the Chiefs of Staff to examine the two documents and to submit a project harmonising the Defence Pact at the next Summit.

"The Conference has noted the recent decision taken by the Governing Council of the African Development Bank opening the capital of institution to non-regional participation."

The stepping down of Dr Romeo Horton as the Managing Director of the ECOWAS Fund was not mentioned in the

communiqué, even though informed sources indicate that it was a subject which was discussed for several hours in a closed session of the Heads of State. No formal statement has been made on the departure of Dr. Horton as the chief executive of the Fund which, apart from the fact that it has left wide open the doors of speculative reporting, has not done any good to Dr. Horton who in the past months has done all that was within his ability to make the ECOWAS Fund better known and indeed credible among the international organisations and leading financial institutions and bankers. He would be replaced by another Liberian, Dr. William Tolbert, the President of the Liberian Republic. What led to the decision to replace him with another Liberian has not been stated officially and may never be because of the controversy which it might cause. Even though some states appear to be opposed to his administration of the ECOWAS Fund, it would be fair also to state that a number of Heads of State do support him and have praised in public the ability of Dr. Horton and his achievements during his tenure of office. The most recent was the statement made by the former Ghana Head of State, Gen. F. Akuffo at a state banquet in Monrovia during his official visit to Liberia last February. Gen. Akuffo declared: "We are happy to have an able son of Liberia, Dr. A. Romeo Horton, as Managing Director of the ECOWAS Fund for Co-operation and Development. We are confident that under his direction the Fund will make ECOWAS truly responsive to the economic needs of the sub-region." The Chairman of the ECOWAS Fund Board of Directors, and Minister of Finance of Benin Republic, Mr. Isidore Amoussou in his recent statement to the Board praised Dr. Horton "for the important task he has already achieved with so very modest means". Whatever Dr. Horton's limitations

might be, or his administrative style, nobody could say that he never placed supreme, above every other consideration, the ECOWAS Fund or indeed the community, which he held very close to his heart, as one of the early pioneers of African regional and sub-regional co-operation and integration, according to one of the Finance Ministers. Indeed he was described as an "ECOWAS missionary", after his stirring address at the first ECOWAS Fund meeting in Lomé describing his broad "vision" of an economic community in which all trade barriers are removed and in which its 130 million peoples would work together, plan and trade together as people with a common destiny.

Dr. Horton is gone and the ECOWAS Fund must continue to remain as a very important arm for the eventual economic integration of the sub-region under the guidelines set out in the legal documents of the community. His replacement might soon be announced and when this is done, the activities of both the Secretariat, under the chief executive of the community, Dr. A. Diaby Ouattara, might become more complementary and friction-free, in its dealings with the Fund. Perhaps it was for this reason and other considerations, unknown outside their closed-door meeting, that it was decided that the change of the Fund's chief executive should be carried out quietly so as to avoid any ill feeling or bad blood particularly at this important juncture of the community's growth when important decisions are being made which demands team work devoid of personality clashes.

The ECOWAS Heads of State meeting, apart from its concrete achievements relating to tariff, free movement of peoples within the community, might yet herald a new economic, political and social renaissance in West Africa.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### ECOWAS VIEWED AS A MILITARY PACT

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Sep 79 pp 7-9

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The organization of a collective security system is on the agenda, at the same time that "aligned" military pacts are in turn coming back: after Albania, Romania has manifested signs of moving away from the Warsaw Pact; following the events in Iran, CENTO has burst into a thousand pieces, and it is quite probable that SEATO will be rethought to establish a new strategic concept in Asia.

On the African plane, the project of reinforcing the nonaggression treaty of ECOWAS to create a true community security in a subregion constitutes an event which draws general attention on itself. Presidents Eyadema of Togo and Obasanjo of Nigeria have affirmed in a joint communique during the latter's visit at Lome on 10 September 1978: "Analyzing subregional problems, the two heads of state have expressed their profound conviction that the regional economic integrations will contribute to hasten the advent of an era of more just, more equitable and more solidary cooperation. Aware of the fact that this undertaking of integration would fail without peace and security in the countries involved, the two heads of state have welcomed the signing of a nonaggression pact in Lagos between the ECOWAS countries and have expressed the hope to see these countries sign in the near future an agreement on defense destined to strengthen the non-aggression pact."

In an interview given to us (REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE No 1) President Eyadema brought forth some hypotheses which can be summarized under five sections:

/The ECOWAS framework is the most appropriate structure to define a collective security area./

The geographic homogeneity and the economic weight of this group give it a maximum of chances for success, at least in the medium range. The group of countries made up by the CEA0 and the Togo, the treaty of nonaggression and mutual assistance, if more convenient because it is more restricted

and more homogeneous politically, has neither the dimension nor the potential necessary for an undertaking which might really play an important role on the international plane and thus assure its safety. Inversely, the group made up by the OAU seems too big for General Eyadema: "It is not possible to create a common force for 50 countries, and, in addition, the OAU has never reached this."

/An East-African defense pact implies a shared military force./

Together with Morocco, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Gabon, Togo took part in 1978 in the inter-African force in Shaba. If the need for the Africans to assure their security themselves to the point of helping a neighbor is accepted by all, (it being worse to rely on it from outside), the nature of this force has not been unanimously appreciated. One might think that a more "neutral" force would have better assumed the principle of intervention. Nevertheless, it has seemed preferable on this occasion to institutionalize such a force both for political reasons and for technical imperatives: so that an inter-African force is immediately operational. The role played by the Nigerian intervention in N'djamena also illustrates the usefulness of a corps, if not a permanent one, then at least one which may turn into a permanent structure.

/The project of creating common forces must not imply new spending on arms./

The objective of an initiative of this type being to insure the security of all countries of the ECOWAS so as to reinforce their economic community construction, which must help the development of these nations, there would be a serious paradox in this leading to new expenditures. Purely military logic certainly would impose on this group a harmonization of the respective policies in arms buildup, without which the logistic problems of a common force or, eventually, an integrated army in the event of aggression might be insolvable. To overcome this dilemma, General Eyadema has brought forth the long term idea.

/A strategic and tactical specialization of the national armies within the framework of the West-African group./

For General Eyadema: "The common military policy which I am proposing would make it possible to arrive at a perspective of task distribution. Rather than for each of us to acquire mechanized ground forces, an operational air force and navy, which would be excessively expensive for our countries, we could organize our common defense in such a manner that each of us as a function of his strategic vocation would develop one type of armed force rather than another, which would be integrated in the whole. Such a military device would seem to me to be of a type to dissuade any adversaries...."

/This military instrument would assure the collective security of the member nations and also their international role./

For the Togolese chief of state, a common military organ would make it possible to make the voice and the growing weight of Africa heard and felt in any African conflicts. Thus the ECOWAS could intervene diplomatically with all the force provided by a capacity of military intervention in South African conflicts, e.g. in Rhodesia and Namibia, where Africa is not in the game at this time, and tomorrow in South Africa...

What remains then is to settle the problem of bilateral defense treaties which bind certain countries to exterior powers. The community management would not solve this ipso-facto, but would make it possible on the strategic plane that the slogan /Africa to the Africans/ would begin to become reality. From this point of view, such a measure might lead to the adhesion of countries, regardless of political orientation. This is its force and its major chance at success.

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### DISMISSAL OF ECOWAS OFFICIAL, UNCTAD TALKS DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1015

[Commentary in "Matchet's Diary"]

[Text]

IN A WEEK dominated by the news of a coup in Ghana, two other major stories have not received the attention they deserve: I mention them here, but *West Africa* hopes to return to both with fuller reports in the next weeks.

One is the dismissal of Dr. Romeo Horton from his position as Managing Director of the ECOWAS Fund. This decision was taken at a summit conference of the 16 ECOWAS states in Dakar. The decision will end almost three years of tension and disagreement between Dr. Horton, whose Fund has its headquarters in Lomé, and Dr. Aboubakar Ouattara, the head of the Secretariat, which operates from Lagos. The lack of communication between the two men seriously handicapped the early development of ECOWAS. The last summit, held in Lagos in April, 1978, tried to resolve things by ruling that the Secretariat and Fund were part of one organisation and that Dr. Ouattara was senior to Dr. Horton. However, things were not altogether healed.

An inquiry committee under Alhaji M. C. Cham, Minister for Economic Planning for The Gambia, had earlier made strong criticisms of Dr. Horton's recruitment policies and the absence of adequate financial records for the Fund's work. In a broadcast after the Dakar summit, President Moussa Traore of Mali said: "We decided not only to relieve the Director-General of the Fund of his post because of the mistakes he had made, but also to re-examine the structures of our organisation in order to make it more operational and effective."

Dr. Horton, who is a Liberian, is a large and forceful man. He will leave a gap in Lomé. His successor is to be another nominee of President Tolbert, as yet unnamed.

The summit also discussed a proposal by President Senghor for some sort of defence pact. Progress was also reported to have been made towards "consolidation" of custom duties, the abolition of visa requirements for 90 days for ECOWAS citizens and the improvement of telecommunication links.

### UNCTAD Fails To Agree

The other major story is the ending in Manila of the fifth UN conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD V). About 5,000 delegates have been meeting for about a month, at a total cost of \$100m. (according to a British estimate), and the result is the same sort of failure to agree that happened at Brussels over Lomé. The blame is being placed partly again on the refusal of the developed countries to contemplate any drastic restructuring of the world's economy, and partly on the divisions among the Third World countries that crippled their negotiating.

There were some achievements. The developed world (in the terms of one resolution) accepted the need to avoid protectionist measures against the products of developing countries and the need instead for the adjustment of their own industries. There was also progress in agreeing measures to help the least developed countries, and for economic co-operation between developing countries. In technology and commodities, UNCTAD has seen its mandate increased; some 13 countries have now pledged a total of \$81m. to the "Second Window" of the Commodity Common Fund--that is the part of the Fund devoted to development and diversification.

One commentator has pointed out that UNCTAD's technical programmes that carry on throughout the year in Geneva achieve similar results. The role of the big UNCTAD conference as a political forum has proved a disappointing failure. As with the Lomé negotiations in Brussels, there are people who are questioning whether the cumbersome procedure of these huge international set pieces are worth the trouble and expenditure involved.

CSO: 4420



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### COMMON MARKET AID FOR WEST AFRICA REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1038

[Text]

*Veronica Forrester writes from Brussels*

The European Community has released a further \$46m. in aid to West Africa. Zaire receives a special loan of \$6.3m. to extend the drinking water supply network to the districts of Kinshasa which are not currently served. The scheme will benefit 350,000 people.

Mali receives a special loan of \$1.3m. to finance the second phase of a seed protection and crop preservation scheme. The project involves establishing facilities to produce insecticides required by Malian agriculture.

The Gambia receives a grant of \$5.1m. to upgrade the existing Buniadu-Alibreda-Kuntari road over a distance of 56kms. The road will be upgraded from an earth road to a secondary standard gravel road.

Zaire receives a grant of \$24.7m. to upgrade and surface the Musenge-Buruwe section of the Kinsangani-Bukavu highway in eastern Zaire. This is part of the road which links Kivu to the river port of Kinsangani.

Cameroon receives a grant of \$2m. to finance technical studies for the realignment of 29 kms of

railway between Eséka and Maloume.

The Congo, Gabon and Central African Empire receive a grant of \$4.8m. to provide additional finance for the improvement of the Congo-Ocean railway.

Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Gambia receive a grant of \$1.9m. to provide assistance to the Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute which was recently set up by the Mano River Union.

they will also be required to land 100 kilos of fish and crustaceans for every gross registered ton. Heavy fines will be imposed on vessels not respecting these requirements.

Licences will be issued to EEC vessels for an overall tonnage of 40,000 gross registered tons (26,600 GRT for the French and 13,400 GRT to other vessels mainly Italian).

This is the first time that the European Community has reached an agreement of this nature with a West African country. EEC officials hope that the conclusion of the agreement with Senegal will help speed up the talks with Guinea-Bissau and also Mauritania.



WIDER ROLE FOR EXPANDED ADB ENVISIONED

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 pp 1012, 1018, 1019

[Text]

JUST OVER a year ago the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank, meeting in Libreville, Gabon, accepted the principle of opening the bank's capital stock to states outside Africa. That decision became a reality at this year's meeting of the Board of Governors in Abidjan (see page 1018). Between the two meetings has been a year of difficult negotiations, that they have been brought to a successful conclusion is a tribute particularly to the skill and diplomacy of Dr. Kwame Fordwor, the President of the ADB. The main benefit to the bank is, of course, that more money will be available for investment in Africa. The sum involved is \$2.1 million — one third of the proposed increase in the bank's capital stock. There are other accompanying benefits: the callable capital newly available to the bank in hard currencies will enable it to borrow in the capital markets of the developed countries at much better terms than were previously available to the bank in Euro-dollar borrowings. Another important aspect is that a link has been forged between subscriptions of non-regional states to the ADB capital and their contributions to future replenishments of the African Development Fund. This has allayed some fears among African governments that the new arrangement might lead to a dilution of the African Development Fund, in fact, ADB and ADF resources should grow at a corresponding pace in the years ahead.

A much larger lending programme is contemplated. Dr. Fordwor said in his annual statement: "Our projections indicate that by the year 1986, ADB alone would reach an annual lending of \$1,300 million, approximately 6.5 times the level of 1978. Our near-term target of per capita lending, which is \$2.5, will consequently

have been reached by then, and we will have become a strong and effective instrument of development in the hands of member states."

The new member states outside Africa have accepted the proviso that their membership should in no way impair the African character of the bank. In particular, two-thirds of the enlarged Board of Directors — that is, 12 out of the 18 members — will be reserved for African countries.

The countries that have so far taken part in the negotiations or have otherwise expressed interest in non-regional membership are: Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

At a time when negotiations between the developed and developing world are breaking up in frustrated disagreement in Brussels over the Lomé Convention and in Manila over UNCTAD, it is good to be able to record a fruitful agreement. It might have far-reaching effects. Dr. Fordwor noted at Abidjan that Africa up to now played an insignificant role in the world economy: "We have our fair share of the world's human and material resources. But our share in world output for practically the whole range of industrial and agricultural products is very low." He added, however, "that there is no reason why we could not extricate ourselves from this situation: we have the resources, human and material, and we have the will to transform our continent into an important segment of the world economy." It is to be hoped that the newly-enlarged ADB will be a significant factor in that transformation.

## Why the ADB Looks Outside Africa

[pp 1018, 19]

[Text] A correspondent in Abidjan gives the details of the recent decision by the board of governors of the ADB

THE AFRICAN Development Bank (ADB), owned by 48 member-states of the Organisation of African Unity, has now opened its doors to non-regional members. The decision to open the capital stock of the ADB was taken by the board of governors at its fifteenth annual meeting, which ended in Abidjan on Friday, 18 May. The governors, mostly finance ministers, by an overwhelming majority agreed to admit non-member states of the OAU, thus increasing the institution's capital stock about six times, from \$1.4bn to \$6.3bn.

In order to maintain the "African character" of the institution and its independence, the regional members would now subscribe two-thirds of the ADB authorised capital, or \$4.2bn., and non-regional members \$2.1bn. Twenty-five per cent of these shares would be paid-up and the rest callable. There would be a board of directors of 18, of which 12 would be regional members and six non-regional members. The president of the bank would always be from a member state of the OAU, apart from other safeguards to preserve the present independence of the institution.

The decision to admit non-regional members into the bank would not only have a profound effect on the institution's development capacity, but enable the ADB raise its per capital lending, which stood at 30 cents in 1976 to \$2.50 in 1986 and to raise from capital markets up to \$5bn. for its lending operations between 1982 and 1986. Added to this is the fact that the bank's lending levels as from 1982 would be increased considerably. It would more than double, in 1982, the lending total of 1978 and pass the \$1,000m mark in 1985. Non-regional members are expected to assist the ADB in mobilising \$4.2bn. required to give more financial boost to the

bank's lending programme covering the period 1982 to 1986.

The ADB group executive president, Dr. Kwame Fordwor, in an address during the opening session, presented the board of governors with statistics and hard financial logic justifying the need for the opening of the capital stock to non-regional states without further delay.

In order to lighten the burden on regional members of the bank, \$690m. of the \$4.2bn. of their capital subscriptions may in future be paid in local currencies. Another option is that regional member states could take 15 years to pay the same amount in convertible currencies again, so as "to alleviate the strain that might fall on the foreign exchange resources of member countries", said Dr. Fordwor. None of these concessions were offered to non-regional members, who are expected to pay their share of \$525m. in convertible currencies within the prescribed five-year period, which works out at \$150m. annually.

For the first five years, the ADB president said that the amount payable by regional members collectively would be approximately \$26m. per annum, but this would double to \$56m. from the sixth to fifteenth year. He declared: "It is the principle we have accepted of keeping majority control within African hands that is the sticking point. It is this that makes it necessary for member states to contribute capital of that order and magnitude".

While regional members retain control and majority voting power, the ADB would still benefit from the maximum financial resources by opening its doors to non-regional members. "All that advantage is being gained without taking into account the contributions by non-regional states to the African Development Fund (a soft loan affiliate of the ADB) funds, which are

incomparably larger than what the ADB is contributing on behalf of its regional members states." Dr Fordwor further contended that "the additional contribution of regional members by way of paid-up capital and borrowings, raised on the strength of their callable capital amounts to \$1,518m. In other words, some 56 per cent of the total additional resources originates from countries whose voting powers adds up to only 33 1/3 per cent."

How did the governors react to Dr Fordwor's statement? A few examples would be enough. Major-General J. J. Oluleye, Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for Finance and Governor of the ADB, declared: "We see the move to open the capital stock of the bank to non-regional participation as a positive approach in our effort to attract the maximum flow of resources to the continent through the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund. We believe that this avenue should be employed rather than the more rigorous and expensive way of raising development finance through the international capital market and should therefore be given our total support."

Apart from the Nigeria Trust Fund set up with \$80m and administered by the ADB, Nigeria has contributed \$146m. to OPEC's Special Fund and is committed to providing the same amount in the second replenishment of the fund in addition to its bilateral aid programmes.

Mr B. Radunovic, representing the government of Yugoslavia, said that his government "believes that the opening of the capital of the African Development Bank for non-regional countries shall represent an important landmark in further transformation and adaptation of the ADB and ADF to the needs of African countries for additional resources for development. Other speakers, representing all political shades and alignments, made statements in similar vein.

It was at this juncture, when a majority had been achieved, that the Libyan representative got up to oppose, making a veiled threat to quit the ADB. Algeria expressed reservation. A number of African delegates left the conference hall when Libya and Algeria spoke. An African minister of finance summarised the feelings of his ministerial colleagues when he told

me: "About two decades after independence we are sick and tired of revolutionary rhetoric which is empty and negative — offering no concrete solutions. Libya and Algeria are in a position to set up Trust Funds, as Nigeria, and put in the \$2.1 billion due from non-regional members. They have failed to do so and should keep their peace forever." The ADB president, Dr Fordwor, confirmed in an answer to a question, that Algeria has not given any positive response to a request by the management for Algeria to set up a trust fund as Nigeria.

Despite Algerian reservations, it is to ratify the agreement opening the bank's capital stock to non-regional members, a process which is expected to be completed within two years.

The argument of the two states, which infuriated many of the governors as they felt it was patronising, appeared to be that in terms of cash the opening of the capital was not worth it because it would only entail a contribution of \$525m. in five years, which one of the states said it could pay within the same period. The counter argument of the management is that apart from the fact that the \$525m. will be "cost-free money" which will be made available to the ADB, the callable portion of the capital (\$1,575m.), would be used by the bank as a guarantee for borrowing in the world's capital markets. About 90 per cent could be borrowed against the callable capital, backed by its non-regional membership, which would enable the institution to borrow under even more favourable terms. Therefore, even if a member country were to offer the amount of \$525m., to the extent that it does not offer the borrowing facilities as that made available through the callable capital of non-regional members, the bank only stands to gain the amount (\$525m.) in cash, according to an ADB economist.

Perhaps the most important argument against Libya and Algeria is that regional members of the ADB would now be able to take out in loans more than they put in by way of capital subscriptions, simply because there are now other members who put in but do not take out resources. The flow of resources into member countries will thus far exceed the outflow caused by

subscriptions to the bank's capital stock. At present only two African countries do not take back by way of loans what they have put in by the way of subscriptions, and with non-regional membership, "the way is open for a much greater net inflow of the bank's resources into African states".

The following, all members of the ADF, have now become non-regional members of the ADB: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

In his address, Dr. Fordwor outlined steps taken by the management to improve and streamline the administrative and professional capacities of the bank group to

enable the institution to meet more effectively and efficiently the challenges and increased responsibilities which the injection of more cash into the bank group would call for.

President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast, who presided over the opening ceremony of the board of governors meeting, praised the efficient way in which Dr. Fordwor had run the bank group since he took over about three years ago. Next year, the board of governors would meet in Monrovia early in May.

Speculations are that both Libya and Algeria would attempt to raise the question of opening of the ADB capital stock to non-regional members at the OAU heads of state meeting due to be held in Monrovia early next July. It is likely that African heads of state would certainly defeat such a move.

CSO: 4420

## CDC PROGRAM FOR WEST AFRICA EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 18 Jun 79 pp 1068-1070

[Text] IN WEST AFRICA, the most immediately significant event of 1978 for the Commonwealth Development Corporation was the rejection by the Nigerian Federal Military Government of requests to exempt Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC(N)) from the requirements of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1977, which required certain proportions of the ownership of companies to be transferred to Nigerian individuals, or institutions, by the end of the year at prices fixed by the Nigerian Security and Exchange Commission. All CDC investments in Nigeria had been transferred to CDC(N) in 1972, following earlier legislation.

As a result of the FMG's decision CDC, in December, sold 60 per cent of CDC(N)'s equities to the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank — an old acquaintance — payment was by unsecured 7½ per cent loan notes, repayable 1981-88, totalling £1,729,664. A new role is being considered for CDC(N) in which CDC now has only a minority shareholding: it can no longer serve as CDC's regional office for West Africa which is to be transferred from Nigeria this year though whether has not yet been announced (or possibly even settled).

As already mentioned (*West Africa*, June 15) an office was set up at Monrovia in the middle of last year to oversee projects in Liberia, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Ivory Coast (perhaps this might become the new regional office). The non-Commonwealth countries in that brief list caught the attention of CDC's newest director, The Prince of Wales, who joined the Board at the beginning of this year, and he raised the

apparent extension of CDC's area of activities beyond the hitherto recognised bounds of the Commonwealth: he had, of course, a particular interest in the Commonwealth and acquired in the near past, one might say, an additional interest in the Ivory Coast (*West Africa*, April 1977). It was explained to Prince Charles that the fundamental interest of CDC is development but that CDC equally firmly believes that development must be commercially viable and, indeed, if it is not it is not genuinely development. Having persuaded the Minister for Overseas Development of the sense of this approach and coupled with it the Corporation's other basic purpose of helping the world's poorest people it was agreed that it would be reasonable for CDC to look beyond the formal geographical bounds of the Commonwealth for development opportunities which conformed to its practical brief. For CDC development is a matter of people today and tomorrow.

CDC(N)'s main activity in 1978, both in its own right and in its then still extant capacity as GDC's regional office, was centred on providing management and technical services to existing agricultural projects.

Savannah Sugar Co., to which CDC, as corporate manager, has seconded a General Manager and five senior staff, and has recruited some 60 expatriate technical and professional staff to supplement the many Nigerian managers and supervisors engaged on the project, progressed steadily although the development programme was

disrupted by logistical problems associated with the remote location and delays in disbursement of funds to be provided by Government.

The factory contract was rescheduled for completion this year. The last major contract, for irrigation and drainage canals on the vertical area, was awarded and development and planting of the levee area continued but some slippage in completion dates must now be expected.

**Cross River Estates Ltd.**, for which management staff and technical services are provided, is planning to diversify into oil palms and to extend its rubber plantations on new land made available by Cross River State Government. A CDC mission carried out a detailed feasibility study. Very substantial finance will be required to implement the diversification plans.

For the other companies in which CDC(N) has investments the year was dominated by the need, in many cases, to comply with the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree and, as with so much of Nigeria's industry, by the effects of the national shortage of electrical power. In many cases this led companies to buy and install their own generators. The first severely affected output and the latter hit profits.

At Northern Nigeria Investments the last CDC staff member left in May, 1978, bringing to an end a long period of CDC involvement with management and training of staff. At the end of the year CDC sold the remaining 40 per cent of its shareholding to New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd.

**Aprint Nigeria Ltd.** At year-end CDC(N) held N475,000 (5 per cent) of the issued share capital of N9,450,000 and a £800,000 debenture repayable 1975/82, of which £300,000 (1977/81) was outstanding. The majority shareholder is Kewalram Nominees Ltd. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd. is also a shareholder. To comply with the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree the company issued new shares to bring the Nigerian ownership to the required 40 per cent.

Whilst retaining a base of cotton prints, the company is seeking to expand into drills, damask and towels, using polyester fibres. Approval has been given for a N6.6m expansion. Acute problems over electric power were solved by installing generators. Net profit, before tax, for year ended November 30, 1978, was N2,812,265 (1976/77 N1,851,891).

**Development Finance Co. Ltd.** CDC(N) holds 50 per cent of the N4m equity, the remainder being held by the states of Imo, Anambra, Rivers and Cross River, which inherited the shareholding from Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agency.

Following the establishment of individual state investment institutions, the company was placed in voluntary liquidation on July 31, 1977, with a view to transferring its portfolio assets to those institutions. Distribution of assets started during 1978 with CDC(N) receiving N2m. Final winding-up should be completed during 1979.

**Dunlop Nigerian Industries Ltd.** CDC(N) holds 466,666 shares of 50 kobo each in the equity of this company which manufactures tyres and tubes, mattresses, flooring, adhesives and other rubber products. With improved manufacturing and trading conditions, results for the year showed marked improvement. During the year, a dividend of 30 per cent gross (1976 same) was declared in respect of 1977.

**Five Star Industries Ltd.** During the year the company made a one-for-one scrip issue. Subsequently N793,182 of new ordinary shares were placed with Nigerian citizens to bring 40 per cent of the equity into Nigerian ownership. CDC(N) now holds N270,000 (9 per cent) of the N3,010,182 issued share capital. Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd. is also a shareholder. CDC(N) has also made loans of £233,334 and N400,000 of which £116,667 and N140,000 were outstanding at December 31, 1978.

The company continued to expand its capacity in embroidered lace materials, woven and knitted fabric, to take advantage of the ban on imported textiles. Net profit, before tax, for year ended March 31, 1978, was N926,836 (1976/77 N43,385). A dividend of 20 per cent net (1976/77 16½ per cent net) was declared.

**Hill Station Hotel Ltd.** CDC(N) holds N100,000 (12½ per cent) of the N800,000 issued share capital and has made a loan of £99,167, repayable 1975/84, of which £89,240 was outstanding at year-end. Other shareholders are the Benue and Plateau State Governments, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Northern Nigerian Investments Ltd. and Nigeria Hotel Ltd., which also provides management.

Work on a 56-bedroom extension to the hotel continued during the year. The final



cost is now estimated to be ₦2.6m and completion is expected this year. Room occupancies for 1978 averaged 88 per cent. Net profit, before tax, for year ended March 31, 1978, was ₦262,330 (1976/77 ₦310,552). A dividend of 20 per cent net (1976/77 16½ per cent net) was declared.

**Iluhin Estates Ltd.**, the equity of this company, which owns and operates 2,054 hectares of estate rubber, was held by CDC(N), West African Joint Agency Ltd. and the Ogun State Agricultural Development Corporation (OSADC). During the year ₦176,668 of additional shares were sold to OSADC, to bring the Nigerian holding to 40 per cent, the other two shareholders then holding 30 per cent each of the total equity of ₦1,766,668. Negotiations to merger with the adjacent Waterside Estate, aimed at reducing overheads and operating costs were suspended.

Because of an acute shortage of labour and unduly wet weather which affected tapping, total production by the factory was down at 2,554,912kg (1977 2,899,783kg). All rubber for export was sold to the Nigerian Rubber Board. Profit before tax, for the year was ₦77,869 (1977 ₦125,254). A dividend of 5 per cent gross was declared (1977 12½ per cent gross).

**Lagos Executive Development Board**, to which CDC lent £1.25m in 1950/51 for industrial and residential development on reclaimed land at Apapa, has been absorbed by the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation. There is still £699,755 of the loan outstanding.

**Nichemtex Industries Ltd.** This textile company's share capital was increased to ₦13m., ₦1m. of new shares being placed with Nigerian investors and State Corporations to bring Nigerian ownership of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree 1977 to 40 per cent. The main alien shareholders are Cha Chi Ming Ltd. (27 per cent) and Akzo NV of Holland (27 per cent). At year-end CDC(N) held ₦0.5m. preference shares and had lent ₦1m. in debenture stock, repayable 1978/83, of which ₦900,000 was outstanding at December 31, 1978.

Production during 1978 was seriously affected by electric power failures. This was also the first year to carry the running, finance and exchange costs of the polyester

staple fibre and filament plant commissioned in 1977. New generating plant was commissioned late in 1978 at a cost of ₦4m. and production is now normal. Net loss, before tax, for year ended March 31, 1978, ₦2,888,411 (1976/77 profit ₦886,066).

**Northern Hotels Ltd.** (*Lake Chad Hotel and Sokoto Hotel*). CDC(N) holds ₦100,000 (16.7 per cent) of the issued share capital of ₦600,000 and has made two loans, repayable 1975/89, of which £50,764 and ₦82,362 were outstanding at December 31, 1978. Other shareholders are New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd. (NNDC), Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd. and Nigeria Hotels Ltd. **Arewa Hotels Development**, a subsidiary of NNDC, provides management of the company's two hotels at Maiduguri and Sokoto.

Room occupancy was high at both hotels and net profit, before tax, for year ended March 31, 1978, was ₦631,132 (1976/77 ₦534,811). A dividend of 20 per cent net (1976/77 16.5 per cent net) was declared.

**Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd.** During the year CDC(N) sold its entire 45 per cent holding of 4.4m. shares of ₦1 each to New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., partly for £2.74m. of unsecured loan notes to CDC and ₦1.12m. cash to CDC(N). CDC(N) also made a loan of £250,000 of which £200,000 was outstanding at December 31, 1978.

Electric power shortages and labour difficulties affected receipts from underlying investments. Net profit, before tax, for the 15 months ended March 31, 1978, was ₦1,673,449 (year ended December 31, 1976 ₦1,781,049). Dividends of 9.25 per cent net (1976 11.5 per cent net) were declared.

**Zamfara Textile Industries Ltd.** At the end of 1978 CDC(N) held ₦80,000 of the issued share capital of ₦4.5m. and has an outstanding loan of ₦17,143 (1977 ₦34,287). Other shareholders include United Nigeria Textiles Ltd., Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd., New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd. and Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.

Electric power shortages and labour difficulties during the year affected profitability. A dividend for 1977 of 5 per cent gross (1976 nil) was declared.

BOTSWANA, LESOTHO INCREASE FUEL PRICES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 79 p 2

[Text]

**BOTSWANA and Lesotho have announced fuel price increases in line with the hikes in South Africa.**

**The government of Botswana has announced an immediate increase in the price of all oil products and the application of stricter fuel-conservation measures.**

**A statement released in Gaborone said all oil-product prices had been increased by just more than 14c a litre. The situation regarding the supply of crude oil was now so serious that new conservation measures would be introduced and the existing measures would be applied more strictly.**

**In Maseru, the Government of Lesotho has announced that petrol will cost 15c a litre more. A statement said present arrangements for fuel conservation would remain in force, but additional measures would be announced next week.**

**The Lesotho Government would take every step necessary to remedy the situation as Lesotho had her own friends among the oil-producing countries. — Sapa.**

CSO: 4420



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

OAU SANCTIONS COMMITTEE TOUR--Maseru.--A delegation from the Organisation of African Unity Sanctions Committee arrived in Lesotho yesterday on the next leg of its Southern African trip to determine whether sanctions can be effectively applied against South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The seven-man OAU team flew in yesterday from Gaborone, where they had formal talks with President Seretse Khama and his government. The delegation has already visited Zambia, Swaziland and Mozambique in a bid to assess how sanctions would affect black states in the sub-continent, if they were imposed by the United Nations on South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The team will report back to the OAU council of ministers at the end of its visit. In turn, a report on sanctions and their possible effects will be submitted to OAU heads of state for consideration at the OAU summit meeting in Monrovia, Liberia, in July, a spokesman for the group said before leaving Gaborone. Among the priorities to be tackled if sanctions are eventually imposed against the white South, is a plan to assist countries with "economic entanglements" with South Africa, the spokesman said. POST Africa News Service [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 7 Jun 79 p 23]

ANGOLAN OIL, FISHMEAL--Zambia may soon start importing oil and fishmeal from Angola, it was announced in Saurimo, Angola after talks between President Kaunda and Dr Agostinho Neto. The two presidents who held bilateral talks for more than two hours in the city hall, are understood to have critically looked at the question of stepping up trade between their countries. Briefing newsmen after the talks, President Kaunda's Special Assistant for Press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, said the Presidents analysed important matters of mutual interest. Mr Punabantu said Dr Neto first briefed President Kaunda on the progress being made by his government on the Benguela Railway. He said Angola produces a number of items including fishmeal which can be beneficial to Zambia. Mr Punabantu described the talks as "brotherly and held in a most cordial atmosphere." [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

PORTUGAL EXPELS FNLA LEADER--The Portuguese news agency, ANOP, an unofficial source, has disclosed Portugal's expulsion of Hendrik Vaal Neto, leader of the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front], the Angolan counterrevolutionary group. By expelling Vaal Neto, who left Lisbon for Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, the same source said, the Portuguese authorities have taken a significant step toward preventing activities against the People's Republic of Angola occurring on Portuguese territory. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 May 79 p 8] 8870

PETROGAL-SONANGOL COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Sonangol, Angola's national oil company, and Petrogal, the Portuguese nationalised oil company, have signed a general co-operation agreement. The two companies have agreed on an interchange of technical knowhow: a number of Petrogal's engineers have had experience working for oil concerns in Angola before the former Portuguese colony was declared independent in 1975. Future contracts referred to in the agreement will involve the processing of crude oil from Angola at Portugal's main refineries at Sines, south of Lisbon. The two companies have agreed to a greater co-operation in the field of offshore and onshore oil prospecting in Angola. For Petrogal, the co-operation with Sonangol is expected to bring two major advantages: firstly, the diversification of crude oil supply to offset the effects of the Iranian oil crisis, and the greater utilisation of refineries which because of the restricted domestic energy demand have been forced to operate at reduced capacity. The agreement follows the general co-operation treaty signed by the Portuguese and Angolan governments in Guinea Bissau last summer. Angola has recently signed a deal with Brazil to supply the latter with 15,000 barrels of oil a day. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1037]

CSO: 4420

## BENIN

### BRIEFS

OPEC MEMBERSHIP POSSIBLE--Benin hopes to become a member of the "club of oil-producing countries" in 1981. The Beninese authorities decided to exploit the Seme offshore deposit located some 15 kilometers from the coast east of Cotonou and which experts believe should be able to produce some 15,000 barrels of crude a day. This deposit had been the object of initial prospecting by a United States firm, Union Oil Company, which then ceded its rights to the Shell Oil Company and another American concern, Pivipoy International. Later the government decided to entrust other studies to two Norwegian companies, Kvaerner Engineering and Saga Petroleum. It is these which will be charged with the exploitation of the deposit, the oil remaining entirely the property of the Beninese Government. The exploitation operations, which include the boring of 18 wells, should cost about \$100 million. They will be financed by Norwegian loans. Since Benin does not have a refinery the entire production will have to be exported. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 4 Jun 79 p 59] 2662

CSO: 4400

CHAD

#### FOUR FACTIONS FORM COMMON FRONT

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jun 79 p 18

[AFP Report: "Four Movements Hostile to the Government Set Up a "Common Front""]

[Text] N'Djamena. Four of the five rebellious factions regrouped within a Common Action Chadien Front, we learned on 2 June, Saturday, in the Chadien capital. These trends are led, respectively, by Abba Siddick, Abba Seid, Acyl Ahmat, and Adoum Dana. Conversely Hadjaro Senoussi, who claims to represent a "Basic FROILNAT" has not joined this agreement.

The four factions claimed their desire to struggle in a "coordinated and more effective" way against N'Djamena's national union government which they describe as "facist."

Furthermore, a number of French garrisons are withdrawing. Five hundred men stationed in Abeche, Ouaddai Prefecture left the post Friday. The withdrawal of the Ati garrison was to start Tuesday. Such withdrawals are caused by fuel shortages as the result of the Nigerian blockade (LE MONDE, 30 May).

3157

CSO: 4400

## RESISTANCE BY EPLF TO ETHIOPIAN OFFENSIVE DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 26, 27-28 May 79

[Article by Olivier Le Brun, Economist, Researcher at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Brighton, who recently visited Erythrea: "Erythrea Stormed"]

[26 May 79 pp 1, 5]

[Text] For the past few months the war in Erythrea has been yet once again "forgotten." Following the broad offensive mounted by the Ethiopian army which, supported by thousands of Soviet and Cuban advisers, retook last year the main settlements occupied by the Erythrean gorilla fronts, the latter forced to withdraw, have resumed gorilla warfare. By this token, the conflict between Addis Ababa and the Erythrean separatists, which has been lasting for nearly 18 years, has largely lost its spectacular nature. Unquestionably, this explains the scarcity of information coming out of the rebellious province.

A researcher at the University of Brighton, Olivier Le Brun recently spent several weeks with the gorillas of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Erythrea. He describes the new forms of resistance used by the gorillas against the Ethiopian offensive in a two-article series.

## 1. The "Strategic Retreat" of the Gorillas

At the bottom of a sand covered valley, a young gorilla woman in denims is playing the piano under a thorn-bush, her Kalashnikov handy. This Bunuel-type character is named Saba, one of the musicians of the cultural group of the Erythrea Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) who is performing a high quality recital in the middle of the bush where each mountain has a story to tell, of an ambush against the army of the Negus or else, more frequently, a front recital battle of the civil war which raged between the two liberation fronts from 1972 to 1974. She opens with the International, performed loudly, while two Migs of the Ethiopian army appear and drop bombs nearby.

Instinctively, we close ranks under the trees. Unruffled, the cultural group sings the International followed by several songs one of which is the "Gorilla Pipa," a song on the liberation of women, and another on the "Strategic Fallback"...

In the course of the traditional conversation with the guests, which follows, the question is asked again: "What do you think of our strategic withdrawal? Why is it that the progressive countries, the USSR in particular, oppose the Erythrean revolution?" After that the "red flowers" group (youngsters aged 9 through 14) from the school of the revolution" gravely sings its latest composition based on traditional music...

"The progressive countries should support the EPLF. Yet, they support the Derg. The EPLF has tried to provide a clear definition of the just cause of the Erythrean people. Yet, these countries help the Derg to crush the Erythrean revolution...." This statement is repeated everywhere, expressing the disappointment of the gorillas faced with the turn taken by their former friends.

The repercussions to the Soviet intervention becomes striking beginning with the Sudanese border. As of Kerora we travel with our lights dimmed; further on we switch to signal lights or to no lights at all the moment the slightest risk of being detected appears. The point is that the enemy is close by: the Mathemet Front is hardly 50 kilometers away from Kerora. We leave quite quickly the famous "Sudanese Connection" taking a small road dug in the mountains of the Sahel by the EPLF gorillas who have already built over 1,500 kilometers of roads. Hundreds of trucks and jeeps seized by the Popular Front from the enemy during the last two years travel at night only and with the greatest possible discretion. The traffic, strangely heavy—carrying troops, refugees, food supplies, equipment, gasoline, weapons...—is limited to the Sahel Mountains where the EPLF has set up a new rear base spreading over an area of close to 100 kilometers.

The EPLF has always made a clear distinction between "rear bases" and "liberated zones." The rear base is the military general headquarters as well as the economic and social headquarters of the front. As early as the taking of the main cities in 1977, prudently the front had safely stored in its Fada Base in northern Sahel province, its main military, industrial, health, and educational equipment taken from the enemy. In the course of the recent "strategic fallback," the Ethiopians failed to find anything there. Cattle, chickens, machines, vehicles, and furniture had been evacuated by all available means: by backpacking, camel, mule, and, frequently, truck.

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1. "Provisional military committee. J. C. Guillebaud, "With the Erythrean Underground" (LE MONDE, 9-10-11-12 December 1977).

2. See on this subject articles on who rules Ethiopia.

As late as last summer the "zones liberated" by the two fronts covered about 95 percent of Erythrea. The Ethiopian army had been clearly defeated and, unquestionably, it could have never corrected the situation without reinforcements provided by the forces removed from Ogaden, had it not been the beneficiary of massive Soviet aid. Soviet intervention, specifically supported by destroyers, was manifested for the first time in the course of the Massawa battle between the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978. After 17 years of war the conflict turned international.

During the spring of 1978 Ethiopia established in East Berlin, under USSR patronage, separate contacts with the two liberation fronts through the mediation of the GDR. Total failure resulted caused by the Derg intransigence. One may question whether these talks were not a diversional maneuver to allow the Soviets and the Ethiopians to prepare for the "fourth offensive," mounted in June 1978, only several days after the three parties had met. It had been intensively organized for months on end. Regrouped, trained and equipped by the Soviets and the Cubans, the Ethiopian army had become combat worthy.

### The Ethiopian Surge

A 23 year old Ethiopian soldier who deserted last March from the 27th Mechanized Brigade of Task Force 508 A,<sup>1</sup> at the Nakfa Front, described his experience in a rundown house in the city:

"I was drafted in 1978. The government drafted us telling us that Sudan had invaded Ethiopia. I underwent my three month basic training in Shashamane in Ethiopia, where 20 Russians with as many Ethiopian interpreters taught us how to fire the Kalashnikov. A number of other training camps exist: Awash, where 200 Cubans are members of the "flame brigades;" Fiche, with 10 Russians; Azezo, where heavy artillery trainees provided by some 100 Cubans, etc. The 28th Mechanized Brigade, annihilated at Elabaret by the EPLF in November 1978 was raised in Legedadi, 20 kilometers from Addis. I came to Erythrea in 1978 where I was trained for one month in the use of the BM 24 (multiple rocket launchers described as "Stalin's organs." He stated that he had taken part in a number of battles in which his unit had suffered severe losses, specifically between Afabot and Nakfa, on 15 February 1979. This battle is said to have cost 2,000 Derg casualties whose morale, if one is to believe a deserter in this case, was very low. "In a single brigade there were 7,500 of us at the start. Today we are no more than 600. Many militia members have deserted and gone back home. If caught they are immediately executed. The soldiers do not want to fight. Recently an entire company refused to advance near Nakfa. In such cases rebels chosen at random are executed by firing squad. The task force included 15 Russians," he added. "It is they who really command. They position tanks and artillery guns. In the battle for Afabot and Nakfa one of them was killed and another wounded.

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1. The task force is a unit of 12,000 to 14,000 men corresponding to the old divisions and consisting, most frequently, of one regular army brigade, two militia brigades and two mechanized brigades.



General panic ensued. The Russians furiously grabbed an Ethiopian general who had hidden under a rock and pulled him by the collar..."

The EPLF soldiers, who have plenty of time to talk during the day under trees, in tents, hospitals, work shops, offices, and in the Land Rovers at night, discuss at length the routings of their opponents. Zodi joined the EPLF in 1974. She has taken part in the main battles: Nakfa, Afabet, Keren and Massawa. She says, calmly, that she has "specialized in capturing tanks." "It is not difficult," she explains. "They are powerless at close range. We attack them in small groups, using Kalashnikovs, hand grenades, and RPG (individual rocket launchers). The tank crew either tries to escape or surrenders. Drivers and mechanics come with us to evacuate the tanks, repair them quickly on the spot, or remove spare parts we need." Her eyes suddenly brighten: "It was fantastic during the last offensive. Crouching behind a small... of rocks I saw a number of tanks advance; there were a good lot of them...ing me. We barely had time to retreat."

The new tactic used by the Ethiopian army during the "fourth offensive" is, on the one hand, to open simultaneously several fronts, quite extensive, as much as 40 kilometers long, aimed at splitting the Erythrean forces and surrounding them with a pincer movement through flank attacks; on the other hand, the purpose is to concentrate the maximum amount of mechanized and armored forces, artillery, and aviation on a specific sector of enemy defense lines to be able to pierce them.

The EPLF was able to defeat this tactic during the first stage of the offensive (June-August 1978) by separating through ambushes the armored vehicles and the artillery from the infantry with them and from their logistic support. However, faced with the defensive of enemy forces--some 600,000 and 80,000 Ethiopian soldiers and militia members are engaged in Erythraea--the EPLF Central Committee proclaimed in October the conversion to a stage of "strategic defense" in order to preserve its forces. It decided that, if necessary, the cities should be evacuated rather than risk their destruction and the loss of troops. By this token the Ethiopians entered without a fight, deserted cities. Nevertheless, the EPLF, considerably weakened in the course of this initial stage, rarely showed up in the course of the offensive, unless one counts a few counterattacks.

Apparently, Soviet factors were the decisive factor in the success achieved by the Ethiopian army. The new operational phase, started on 10 November 1978 and ended, in fact, by the direct intervention of the Soviet experts and technicians called to the rescue elite artillery forces, and Soviet and strategy experts. According to the EPLF there would be 150 Soviet personnel in the west, 200 in Asmara, 80 in Adi-Caleh and 150 in Massawa; of some 800 this is a fairly large number considering that there are about 1,000 Soviets in Ethiopia. The operations are conducted by General Feteka, the strategist of the Ogaden campaign. One of the three Lieutenant Colonels commanding the western, eastern, and northern fronts, was killed shortly after the launching of the offensive. The offensive immediately revealed that the artillery had become far more accurate and coordination



more arms more effective. Orders were issued from helicopters. Each battle had been preceded, Soviet fashion, by intense artillery shelling.

While the EPLF was organizing its "strategic retreat," a number of villages had been destroyed and 100,000 people without shelter were beginning their exodus. In the cities the front was organizing the departure of the best known activists, the young threatened by conscription, and of anyone who was no longer willing to submit to the occupation.

In February 1979, following a massive landing of troops and equipment on the shore of the Red Sea, first in Marsa-Gulbub and, subsequently, Marsa-Teklai, the EPLF was forced to take its forces to the north to avoid encirclement. It evacuated the Faha Base going west, as well as the Nakfa population.

Currently the situation on both fronts has stabilized, near Mathemet, not far from Alghena, 50 kilometers from the Sudanese border, and south of Nakfa. About 20,000 Ethiopian soldiers are fighting in each of these sectors.

#### A Reciprocal Freeze?

In the course of the interview he granted us in mid-March, Mister Issayas Alewarki, Deputy Secretary General of the EPLF, depicted the situation as follows: "The Soviet intervention," he told us, "totally changed the ratio of forces. We are now on the defensive. The Ethiopians enjoy strategic superiority. [sentence missing] On the other front, close to the eastern coast, they are threatening our supply route. They may be preparing new attacks. However, it is our impression that they would find it very difficult to progress further in the course of the present offensive. We may have reached a stage during which they are as capable of advancing as we are to mount a counter-offensive. We shall soon be able to attack communications routes leading to their fortified areas in the cities and their supply routes."

Three weeks later, at a soldiers' marriage, we met with Sebhawt Ephraim, a leader of the nationalist movement "in charge of mass organizations of the front," who had returned from the Asmara area. He assured us that the guerrilla groups operating in the south and the center of the country are beginning to attack garrisons and organize ambushes. Such actions are limited, however, since the EPLF must keep the bulk of its forces in the north to protect and organize its rear base.

#### Negligible Aid

The building of the new route leading to the Sudan, crossing the mountains, involves 1,000 guerrillas. This is a strange work project where hundreds of volunteers attack the rocky soil in scorching heat and with handy tools: hoes, picks, mattocks...A young woman is struggling with an air hammer. The entire equipment consists of two such hammers and one excavator. Perched on the top, two guerrillas are watching the skies. We reached Nakfa after a

long trip, all lights out. The city had been totally abandoned by its population and ravaged by the war. The troops stationed there carefully grow the only vegetables we are to see during our entire stay. On the main way huge craters have been caused by 620 pound Soviet bombs which the troops describe as "colonial model." The "Stalin organs" have been nicknamed "anarchy organs," for their rockets, going in all directions, are quite ineffective against the fast moving units of the EPLF. We saw rocks scorched by napalm.

Petros Solomon, one of the three members of the military committee of the political bureau of the EPLF, in charge of the Nakfa Front, explained to us in density the specific nature of the Erythrean struggle: "We are fighting a colonial power which has, at our own threshold, huge human reserves. The demographic ratio is about 1 to 10. There are few Erythreans. Therefore, we must limit our losses to a minimum. The aid we have received from friendly countries has always been minimal. Starting with the fourth offensive we have not been receiving any aid other than minor personnel assistance. As to Ethiopia, it is being helped, more than ever, economically by the west and militarily by the east. Everyone is against us. We are the first liberation movement to be fighting the USSR."

In the course of our conversation the gorillas were trying out, very noisily, a Soviet anti-aircraft artillery gun recently "liberated," as the current expression goes. Several days later the EPLF was to down three Migs. Over the period of some ten days we could hear in the rear base the dull thud of bombing. The Ethiopians, resupplied with munitions, were trying unsuccessfully to launch a new attack on Nakfa.

At least according to the map the military situation reminds us of the situation in 1976 when the Ethiopians were controlling the cities and a few strategic points while the EPLF had entrenched itself in its "rear base" and dispersed in small gorilla units. However, there were two noticeable differences: On the one hand, the EPLF has been able to accomplish a considerable amount of political indoctrination and organization of the population in recently liberated areas and the Ethiopian presence cannot overcome this; on the other, the Addis Ababa army has been substantially reinforced through Soviet help (the Cubans having left Erythrea at the end of last year) without, however, being able to win.

[27-28 May 79 p 3]

## II. The "New Rear Base"

The "fourth offensive" mounted in Erythrea in June 1978 by the Ethiopian army, considerably reinforced through Soviet aid, has forced the nationalists who, until that point were in control of 95 percent of the territory, to engage in a general retreat described as the "practical holdback." The main nationalist movement, the EPLF, abandoned the cities without a fight and was forced, last February, to take its forces to the north, to avoid encirclement. Greatly weakened, and unable to mount a strong

Spontaneously, the gorillas have maintained their high morale and organization (LE MONDE, 26 May).

The "new rear base," west of the old one, presents a picture of intense activity, particularly during the night, with lights produced by generators captured from the enemy. The various services have been scattered in order to lessen damages which eventual bombing may cause. Thus, the old central hospital of Saber Kere has been divided into three sections quite distant from each other. That of bed-ridden patients itself has been divided into small carefully camouflaged units: sleeping wards, X-ray hall, dental office, operation room, outpatient clinic, laboratory... We witnessed a young soldier being operated on. His thigh bone had been fractured by a bullet.

Two Belgian doctors who were with me informed me that the surgery had taken place under very good conditions and that the X-rays had shown entirely satisfactory results. Having already visited the area in 1977, it was their belief that the level of care had been considerably improved. The 18 EPLF physicians are now all surgeons. The only dentist, Laines, trained in Bulgaria, attends operations every night and will soon be able to operate himself. The quality of the care provided enhances the morale of the troops who know that everything possible will be done to save them.

In the handicapped camp where a small celebration had been organized in our honor, the show awaiting us cannot be easily forgotten: hundreds of one-legged people suddenly began to dance in a circle. Berhane Dighier, member of the political bureau, in charge of health, and Doctor Haile gave us an extensive explanation of the health policy of the front: educate the population and go to it to take care of it, particularly of the nomads who have never had access to medical care. The infrastructure had to be redeployed but the EPLF still has four hospitals, one of which in the Asmara area and one on the front lines; several clinics and 31 mobile medical teams crisscross the country.

#### School of the Revolution

The evacuation of the school of the revolution at the time of the Ethiopian offensive was a real epic. The younger students were evacuated at the last moment by bus, but the "older ones," aged 11 to 14, were forced to walk for days on end carrying their school benches. One can see under the trees mounds of the benches. Today classes are in the open, under the thorn-bushes, but the blackboard and the teacher face the students who follow the text one page after another, raise their hand, or study for exams... Teaching seems to be on a very high level compared with other countries in the area. Political education, even though accounting for only three of the 36 weekly class hours, imbues the overall curriculum. On the day of our visit "The Revolution is a Big School" was the topic of the English language lessons. The students are the children of soldiers, frequently orphans, nomads, and refugees. Aside from the inevitable prerehearsed "questions and answers," it was possible to engage in spontaneous discussions

with the students who seemed to be remarkably mature. The girls, obviously puzzled, questioned us at length on the "women's liberation in the capitalist countries."

The school, with its 1,000 students, is divided into four sections which regularly move, for the wells dry out rapidly in the Sahel. The students dig wells, carry and assemble the tents, take care of the environment, set up the small crete ovens, and go fetch their own food which, occasionally, requires a three-hour walk. Occasionally a "gorilla" would bring back a boy who, dreaming of becoming a fighter, has run away to the front.

The educational program is the most advanced in the training of mechanics electricians by the transportation department. "Vanguards" (groups of young people aged 15 to 17, broken down into teams of some 10 members each, are working in close cooperation on all the engines. Each group is guided by an instructor who teaches theory on the basis of practical problems. Spontaneous groups are set up to study more thoroughly one or another matter. Everywhere, along with strong discipline, a tremendous thirst for knowledge is evident. A short distance from them is the drivers' training center. There are 77 apprentices. Their training, in the course of a lesson on traffic rules proves that such a type of technical and political training of the drivers would make traffic police unnecessary.

At the transportation department's central garage records are kept on activities on the basis of standards set in Asmara. "This forces us to be strict and economical," an official explained. "All in all the front's repair shops completed 1,274 repair jobs of all kinds in January, and 2,087 in February. The two main problems here are the lack of tools and spare parts," we were told.

Miriam is in charge of a vehicles repair shop where 50 men and 30 women are employed. "I joined the front in 1975," she told us. "I attended the 'Vanguards' school where I underwent six months of military and political training. I then attended mechanics courses sponsored by the transportation department. I specialized in diesel engines. In perfect harmony with the front thesis," she added: "women will be liberated through their participation in production." Currently women account for 25 percent of the fighting troops, 26 percent of the members of village and district committees of the "ex-liberation zones" (reconquered by the Ethiopians), and 30 percent of the personnel of production and repair workshops. This is a considerable number in a still largely feudal society, even though, despite a certain effort on the part of their comrades to help them, women have not been freed from the monopoly of household work. In terms of preparing the food, a rotation system is strictly followed by the underground.

Miriam explained to us political training in her garage: "Every day we have a general meeting lasting one and one-half hours, generally from 7:00 to 8:30 A.M. The political commissar, one of the workers, submits a report followed by questions and discussions. This morning we studied the 1970-1971 EPLF experience. Every year we hold a seminar, a large meeting which brings together all the troops of the neighborhood."

The radio, the Voice of the Masses, is the latest pride of the EPLF. In haphazard studios, the two women and the man in charge of programming told us that they were still not "entirely satisfied" with the quality of their broadcasts. However, these are received in Khartoum and, it is claimed here, as far as Beirut. Every evening they are religiously listened to by the underground. The radio broadcasts six hours daily in four languages: Tigrinya, Arabic, Afar, and Amharic. Soon broadcasts in Tigre will be undertaken. The department of information is technically responsible for EPLF publications. It publishes in Tigrinya and Arabic eight monthly or weekly periodicals, one of which is VANGUARD, the official organ of the front, also published in English, THE SPARK, a theoretical journal, RAY OF HEALTH, a health education monthly, and others.

The "Russian Camp," also known as the "Tank Hall," impeccably camouflaged, contains all kinds of war trophies: tens of T54 and T55 Russian tanks, old American tanks, French Panhard armored cars, armored trucks, amphibious troop carriers, etc. This camp is a workshop for the repair and maintenance of military vehicles and for the organization of armored units. Ingenuity and "cannibalism" are practiced in repairing vehicles with the help of spare parts taken from "dead" vehicles. An old mechanic for whom Russian tanks hold no secrets demonstrated the various performances of captured vehicles. In a mixture of English and Italian he explained how a team of mechanics improved the Soviet T54 tank, replacing the original gear box, considered too weak, by the stronger one of "capitalist" trucks...

Everywhere one can see a spirit of innovation particularly applied in the manufacturing of weapons--mines and grenades--and repairs of rifles, automatic weapons, and artillery guns. The same spirit prevails in the other workshops for time pieces, radio repairs, electricity, carpentry, fitting and turning, and sewing...The heavy boots of Ethiopian soldiers are converted into pistol holders or cartridge bags. Blinking an eye, a soldier stated that "without plastic sandals we are more mobile and less noisy." As in the army, each workshop has its political commissar, the man in charge and his assistant, who are appointed by the command.

#### Centralism, Discipline, and Democracy

This practice of centralism, strict discipline, ideological homogeneousness, heavy political education, and Spartan strictness have led some people to describe the EPLF as "Stalinist." Nevertheless, this type of centralism grants the "base" the factual opportunity to express its opinions. Regular meetings are held in the departments, the army, the mass organizations, and base units to study the situation. Recently, for example, the question of the unity between the two fronts was discussed. Opinions are expressed and specific suggestions are made.



The principle of "collective leadership and individual responsibility" is strictly applied and no "personality cult" is tolerated. The foreigner is unable to single out the person in charge of a group. The members of the political bureau and central committee enjoy no privileges whatever. They sleep and eat with the troops and carry their own kit bags. A minor trick is required to identify them: they move away and turn their heads when face by cameras. Those who participated in the First EPLF Congress in January 1977, and who elected the Central Committee, were considered very thoroughly following a series of elections at several levels. For example, in a line formation, the base unit of the army, consisting of 20 to 30 people, five to six candidates are nominated by the members. Following discussion and criticism, two are elected. On a higher level, that of the team, six are nominated and three are appointed, etc. In order to pass the criticism test on the level of the line, team, force, and battalion, one must have an impeccable behavior and a solid nervous system. The same system prevails in the departments and mass organizations.

#### Warm Camaraderie

Human contacts within the Popular Front are of exceptional quality: a warm camaraderie prevails among fighters, leaders and led, teachers and students, physicians and patients, and men and women.

Unquestionably, this is the main gain of the Erythrean revolution. It cannot be destroyed by foreign aggression. What will be the future of the countryside and the cities of liberated areas subsequently reoccupied: the agrarian reform which redistributed land to the poor peasants, production cooperatives, associations of peasants, women, workers, young people and students, popular meetings, meetings of village and district committees, participation of women in political life?...

On this subject, Sebhat Ephraim, in charge of mass organizations, described the behavior of the Ethiopians in the reconquered areas: "Based on circumstances, they pursue a policy of collaboration with the regressive strata--feudal owners and the clergy--or else of extreme revolutionism. In Asmara, for example, they describe to the workers the Paris Commune. They will not be very successful with this type of abstract talk. That is not the way to make a revolution. In the villages where they venture they organize meetings stating that they agree with peasants' associations, popular assemblies, etc., adding, however, that the fighters of the EPLF are bandits, for they would like to sell out the country to the Arabs."

Is there a danger that such demagogic charges may meet with a certain response on the part of the Christian populations? For the time being, it is being said that the population remains passive at Ethiopian propaganda meetings.

This Marxist orientation movement, pursuing an antifeudal and anticapitalist revolution, is being fought for the sake of Marxism by the USSR and by a

government involved in its own way in a revolution of the same style. The Ethiopians are penetrating the popular structures organized by the EPLF. They are trying to "recover" them and to assume their leadership thus serving the interest of the central powers. The "bureaucratic" aspect of this policy is already striking in Keren, where, in a few days only, the Ethiopians organized a "self government committee" on the scale of the city. The district committees were scheduled progressively to develop a form of people's rule.

Facing Addis Ababa, which does not consider any transfer, the Erythreans are more stubbornly determined than ever. Having already fought for 17 years an Ethiopia supported by the Americans, they claim to be ready to fight just as long, if necessary, a power supported by the USSR. No external power with the exception of several Arab countries, has acknowledged their right to self-determination. However, their isolation on the international stage can only exacerbate their nationalism and nothing leads us to believe that the force of arms could defeat it within a foreseeable future.

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DSO: 4400

## GABON

### BONGO STATES VIEWS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY ISSUES

Libreville L'UNION in French 9 May 79 p 5

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, at the Renovation palace yesterday devoted himself during the course of a conference whose principal topics dealt with international and national politics, to question from the national and international press.

With regard to Chad, the president of the republic revealed that he was not yet in possession of the subjects, or the conclusions of the two conciliation meetings held at Kano. The chief of state expressed his regret that the countries of the former French Equatorial Africa were excluded from those conferences for, with the exception of Cameroon no other state of central Africa took part in the Kano meetings. However, the chief of state let it be understood that if the people of Chad chose a government Gabon could only cooperate with it.

Analyzing the situation at Salisbury following the recent election in which Bishop Abel Muzoreiva was victorious, the chief of state declared that the Rhodesian problem is a complex one. Since it is a British colony which unilaterally proclaimed its independence on 11 November 1965, President Bongo emphasized, it is up to Great Britain to recognize the new regime first. The president of the republic declined to state a view so long as the Security Council, of which Gabon is a member, has not declared itself.

#### No Relations With Israel

Concerning the organization of the African intervention force recently decided at Addis Ababa, the chief of state recalled that he had, at the 5th French-African summit meeting held at Paris in May of last year, desired creation of a collective African force, and a system of collective defense enabling the member countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to confront certain difficulties.

The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty has faced the African countries which had broken or suspended relations with the Jewish state in solidarity with Egypt, with a genuine dilemma.



On this subject, while praising the efforts, and courage, of President Sadat in concluding the peace, President Bongo nevertheless pointed out that there can be no question of resuming relations with Israel in view of the fact that the decision to break with the Jewish state had been unanimously adopted at the 10th OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

In answer to another question on the remission of public debts to France contracted by poor countries, President Bongo regretted that measure was concerned only with certain countries. Even if Gabon is not classed among the poorest African countries the fact remains that it must face large development expenses.

Getting into questions of domestic politics, President Bongo related the various steps to be taken for the purpose of establishing the new institutions in conformance with the resolutions passed at the 2nd Extraordinary Congress of the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party].

Concerned as usual with the security of the Gabonese people the president of the republic regretted that his instructions had been misunderstood and misapplied by the security forces which, instead of tracking down bandits and criminals in the swamps and jungles, were content to confine themselves at crossroads and search peaceful citizens.

Continuing his words the chief of state expressed regret, however, that some Gabonese have repugnance for certain tasks, "When the Gabonese understands that there are no stupid occupations but only stupid people, all will be well."

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# NEW INTERNATIONAL LOAN, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DISCUSSED

Libreville L'UNION in French 12-13 May 79 p 1, 5

[Article by Jean Bilinga]

[Excerpts] The Gabonese government has just placed upon the international money market loan obligations in the face amount of 70 million U.S. dollars, or about 15 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs, it was learned from an official source in Libreville.

"This operation is being conducted by a syndicate of international banks headed by Citicorp; International Bank, Limited; the Banque Nationale de Paris; and Continental Illinois, Limited," the source stated. The interest rate is said to be 2 percent below the LIBOR (London Inter-bank Official Rate) which at present is fluctuating about 10.5 percent and the signing of the loan contract could be signed "about next 15 June," it is officially estimated.

The funds derived from this loan will be devoted to financing projects already entered in the development budget of the Gabonese government for the year 1979. Notably for partial coverage of expenses related to construction of the Trans-Gabonese [railroad].

The most distinct aspect of such an operation [presumably the loan] is the credit rating Gabon continues to enjoy in the international financial community. As a matter of fact the overheating of the productive apparatus and temporary sluggishness of the private sector are part of an unbalance due to economic conditions and not structural in the Gabonese economic system.

Actually, the balance of payments--the statement of account which enters all economic transactions realized during 1 year between this country and foreign countries--shows more than satisfactory progress; from a deficit of 44.810 billion CFA francs in 1977 it will probably go to a condition of near equilibrium in 1978.

The known results for the first quarter of 1978 indicate a deficit of only 1.3 billion CFA francs compared with 38 billion for the like period of 1977. The commission on balance of payments has observed "a distinct slowing down of the flight of short term capital."

The natural resources of Gabon, the outstanding one of which is petroleum, induce optimism for the next few years. The recent price increases of the Mandji and Gambia, the discovery of new petroleum pools and the advent of new partners (Japanese, Nigerian, and Yugoslav) all make for new vigor in this sector.

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## POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING REVIEWS DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 2, 3, 4 Jun 79 p 5

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Gabonese Democratic Party met today under the exalted chairmanship of our great comrade, El Hadj Omar Bongo, secretary general and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

Moving on to examination of the questions on its order of the day, the Political Bureau heard a letter from the national committee on the political and social situation and problems in Gabon, Africa and the rest of the world.

With respect to Gabon in particular, the Political Bureau described at length the training of cadres and the transfer of technologies; agriculture as a priority sector for development; the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises; misappropriation of public funds; waste of state property; corruption; and insecurity of citizens.

Although measures designed to stimulate the agricultural sector have already been decided upon by the government, there is a need, however, for improvement of the highway network, a condition sine qua non for the development of agriculture.

The Political Bureau also considered it necessary to immediately take vigorous action on behalf of small and medium-sized enterprises. Thus the Political Bureau decided that from now on a portion of the work done for government markets should mandatorily be reserved for small and medium-sized Gabonese enterprises--that in a general way these small and medium-sized Gabonese enterprises should be closely associated with the economic life of the nation.

In the same line of thought, the Political Bureau deplored the nonutilization of the country's materials, such as Gabonese timber and marble, in the construction of buildings in the national territory.

Consequently, the Political Bureau enjoined the corps of building trades to give priority to the use of Gabonese materials and, to this end, recommended that the government exercise surveillance over the strict application of this decision.

With respect to security, the Political Bureau was greatly concerned over the recrudescence of criminality which is now weighing heavily upon the national territory and which is manifested by villainous murders, armed robberies, acts of thievery, vandalism and banditry of all kinds.

The Political Bureau made an exhaustive and minute analysis of the causes of these misdeeds, which are due principally to the pernicious actions of certain foreign powers determined to sow the seeds of confusion, suspicion and disorder among the Gabonese people by utilizing fear and panic as a weapon and this within the overall framework of their ignoble strategy of destabilization of the African continent.

Also, concerned about guaranteeing a citizen's complete peace of mind, the people's [desire for] peace and political stability, fruits of 12 years of renovation and efforts maintained by the Gabonese Democratic Party and its founding secretary general, the Political Bureau decided that there should be strict, rigorous and unfailing application of the provisions of the Criminal Code in matters of attempt against the internal and external security of the state, which notably makes provision for the death penalty for anyone who has deliberately killed a fellowman.

The Political Bureau, considering security as having national priority, demanded that the government release the funds required for the accomplishment of the mission of protecting the citizen and the nation conferred upon the forces of security.

Still on the subject of security, the Political Bureau heard from the commanders-in-chief of the security forces who then received forthwith precise and firm instructions from the chief of state, chief of the armies, to apply the measures taken by the Political Bureau.

#143

OSD: 4400

## REVIEW OF URANIUM COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 31 May 79 pp 1, 5

[Article by Mualabu Mussamba]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, at 1000 hours, the Franceville Uranium Mining Company (COMUF) held its general regular meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings of this meeting were chaired by Jacques Peccia-Galletto, president-director general of the COMUF.

The meeting, called to hear the 1978 annual report, spent a lot of time on the council of administration report, which had drawn up a summary of the company's exploitation activities and auditors' reports. The COMUF whose activities fall within the framework of Gabon's uranium industry was able in 1978 to reach the program objectives it had set for itself and even to slightly exceed the uranium production forecast.

The report presented to the meeting by Jacques Peccia-Galletto reveals that an improvement in the content of the ore and the operating conditions of the plant permitted the COMUF to produce 1,022 tons of uranium instead of the 1,000 initially forecast. The president-director general confirmed that the goal of 1,000 tons was met and exceeded for the first time in the company's history, in spite of a relative dullness [alourdissement] in the conditions of exploitation.

Sales totaled 1,050 tons of uranium compared to 1,026 tons in 1977, of which 1,000 tons went to COGEMAT [General Materials Company] within the framework of the 3-year contract which expired in 1978. According to the report, the base price for 1978 was 470 FF [French francs] per kilogram of uranium, compared to 400 FF in 1977. Gross turnover totaled 21.873 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs compared to 17.270 billion in 1977. Taking into consideration these production and sales figures, the stock of available uranium at the end of the 1978 fiscal year was 344 tons.

Geological research with respect to uranium [reserves] are continuing. The report presented to the meeting stated that [there were other studies] in addition to the general study of the "Francevillian" (another ore) conducted in collaboration with researchers from the University of Strasbourg. These studies

consisted of exploratory drillings of about 9,000 meters in the Mounana sector and 18,000 meters east of the concession. The results obtained have permitted better knowledge of the deposits of Boyindzi, Oklo and, finally, Oke-lobondo, whose reserves are now estimated at 7,400 tons of uranium, of which 2,750 tons are low-grade. The second studies covered the sectors of Kiene, north of Ogooue and west of Franceville, the Otobo region (east of Kiene) and the Mikouloungou deposit.

With a view to its development, the COMUF conducted several studies among others dealing with exploitation of the Boyindzi deposit, construction of a new sulfuric acid plant, with a capacity of 60 tons per day whose start up is scheduled for January 1980 and construction of a new treatment plant with a capacity of 400,000 to 500,000 tons of ore per year, compared to the capacity of 270,000 to 280,000 tons of the present plant.

Thus it will be possible for the COMUF in the future to have annual productions of 1,500 tons of uranium compatible with this company's reserves.

As regards new work, the report states that the infrastructure work on the Boyindzi mine was continued and that of Oklo-Fond completed.

To deal with this important volume of activity and the expansion program, the COMUF president-director general said that the exploitation workforce increased from 1,252 persons on 31 December 1977 to 1,317 persons on 31 December 1978. Noteworthy is the increasing number of national personnel in the total workforce (85.4 percent compared to 80.9 percent) and in cadre staffing (31.4 percent compared to 24.1 percent) as well as the drop in the number of foreigners in the management personnel sector (1 percent compared to 6 percent).

5143

CSC: 4400

## BRIEFS

**EXPLORATION, GABONIZATION RESULTS**--The Council of Administration of the Shell-Gabon company met several weeks ago under the chairmanship of J. Van der Eljk. There were numerous subjects on the agenda and dealt principally with the company's sectors of interest, such as exploration, production, finance, Gabonization and the training of cadres. As regards exploration, the council expressed its pleasure over the installation of potentially profitable offshore structures: in this connection, drillings are scheduled to verify the correctness of these hypotheses. As for production, the council once again expressed its pleasure over the promising results of the expansion and development campaign in the Lucina field, whose exploration will permit substantial reduction of production decline and will maintain production at almost the same level as in 1978. This program will require an investment of 9 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs in 1980 and 1981. To ensure the success of these various operations, a solid structure of cadres will be necessary; and it is for this reason that Shell-Gabon attaches great importance to Gabonization and the training of nationals, so that the latter can assume real responsibilities. Results in this sector are satisfactory. In fact, in 1975 there were 5 cadres and 32 supervisors of Gabonese nationality, while today the figures are 20 cadres and 74 supervisors. Training costs for 1979 will be about 310 million CFA francs. This represents 1.5 billion CFA francs in accumulated costs since 1967. [Excerpts] [Libreville L'UNION in French 30 May 79 p 3] 8143

**INCREASED OIL PRICES**--The Gabonese government has decided to raise the price of its crude oil in application of OPEC decisions and as the result of the working visit to Libreville on 18 May 1979 by Albin Chalandon, president of ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Aquitaine, has announced a communique from the Ministry of Mines published Friday morning in Libreville. Thus "Mandji" increases from \$16 to \$16.80 per barrel and "Gamba" goes up from \$16.42 to \$17.22 per barrel. This corresponds to respective posted [affiche] prices per barrel of \$18.933 for "Mandji" and \$19.502 for "Gamba." Finally the communique states that this decision places the Gabonese prices of crude oils and places them at the same level as other comparable crude oils coming from other OPEC countries. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 2,3,4 Jun 79 p 1] 8143

CSO: 4400



## ELECTIONS SEEN JEOPARDIZED BY LATEST COUP

Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Excerpts] Is the coming to power of a new group of military men less than a month before the date fixed by Gen David Akutto the former chief of state for returning to civilian rule going to throw that process into question? The conspirators hastened to announce Monday that the legislative and presidential elections would take place on 18 June "as planned." But several things lead to receiving their statement with some skepticism.

In the first place, it is scarcely to be doubted that the prospect of returning to the barracks was not in unanimous favor among Ghanaian officers. After 7 years of military rule Gen Akutto, on his own account repeating a promise by his predecessor, Gen Acheampong, firmly committed himself to restore power to a civilian group selected by universal suffrage. But the small group of rebel officers who on 15 May attempted a first coup d'etat against the supreme military council as a matter of fact had no intention of respecting the commitments of their chiefs.

Instigator of the plot, Air Force Capt Jerry Rawlings, had been on trial by a military tribunal for a week.

Having gotten wind at the end of April of the plot being hatched against him, Gen Akutto canceled a trip to London but did not alter his course by one iota. Do the principal's in Monday's putsch, whose first concern was to liberate Capt Rawlings, share the latter's "radical" principles? Will they carry out the program revealed by their accomplice at his trial? In such case there is danger that the election calendar will be upset. Some Ghanaian officers, who consider the restoration of a civilian republic to be simply a return to the sterile activities of the past, appear tempted to impose a "revolutionary" regime. In any event it is disturbing that the IASS agency on Monday, reflecting a dispatch from its Accra correspondent—at a time when the situation was still very much confused—announced with uncustomary precipitation—announced the success of the putsch while carefully remaining silent on the radio broadcast by the chief of the Ghanaian army who proclaimed the conspiracy's failure.

Be that as it may, the events at Accra will be followed with special attention in western Africa where the powerful Nigeria also decided this year to provide itself again with a civilian government. The Ghanaian experience in a way should be a measure of "test".

## COMMENTS ON LONG-RANGE CONSEQUENCES OF COUP

London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1011

[Editorial]

[Text] Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings believes passionately that corruption should not be allowed to go unpunished. There are many who would agree. On Ghana television recently Mr Kofi Awoonor, the poet, who is now secretary-general of the Action Congress Party, powerfully argued the same proposition. But whereas Mr Awoonor and other civilians can only seek to persuade people with words and depend on winning votes in order to translate their beliefs into actions, Flight-Lt. Rawlings and his friends have guns. They are thus able to take upon themselves the task of "cleansing" the nation.

In his broadcast to the nation he described himself as a humble man dedicated to fighting injustice. "All that we have just done and will do for this country is nothing more than our duty, first and foremost as citizens of this country and secondly as soldiers," he said, adding that he hoped to restore the reputation of Ghana's armed forces.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Flight-Lt. Rawlings, and it is good news that he has said that elections will still be held on June 18 and the country returned to civilian rule on July 1. Nevertheless, however good his motives, his actions have caused the deaths of Ghanaians and in the long run will, it seems, inevitably bring harm to Ghana.

Coups--or other resorts to violence--can sometimes be defended on the grounds that the situation is intolerable and that there are no other ways available to change things. It has been argued (some would dispute it) that the 1966 coup in Ghana could be justified on these grounds; that no peaceful means could have ousted Nkrumah or changed his policies. Few people now offer any such justification for the 1972 coup: Dr. Busia had weaknesses and made errors, but he had not subverted the democratic premises and there was no reason to doubt that he would in due course have submitted himself to the judgement of the people.

Flight-Lt. Rawlings's coup is also difficult to defend on these grounds. He apparently found it intolerable that senior officers should be allowed to get away with the ill-gotten gains that their corruption during military rule had brought them. But it is difficult to see what was going to be done in the next few weeks that could not have been undone after the return to civilian rule, if the people wished it. The young officers were concerned about the reputation of the army: they may be able to restore its reputation for dealing sternly with corruption; they will, however, have reinforced its reputation for acting illegally and with an arrogant contempt for other people's rights and views.

The fact that Flight-Lt. Rawlings found so much support among junior officers and other ranks of the Ghana Army is a measure of the failure of the top leaders. The cynicism and corruption that grew up under General Acheampong is now well-known; the failure of General Akuffo was different. He talked much about the need for "accountability": he dismissed many members of the Supreme Military Council who had lost the public's trust; he set up inquiries into cocoa, timber and much else; but he never prosecuted anyone. The release from custody of General Acheampong — cashiered, disgraced, confined to his village but not brought into court — finally stretched the credibility gap beyond repair, so far as the young officers were concerned.

It is a melancholy reflection that Ghana's up-and-coming politicians did not inspire the young military men with a compensatory trust. There was a feeling that deals might be struck. Kalabule has bitten deep. Few would disagree that some cleansing is necessary, though many might doubt Flight-Lt. Rawlings's right to cast himself as Savonarola.

Another factor is the economic trouble that besets Ghana. With prices so high and shortages so severe, it is understandable that people should feel that something drastic ought to be done to change things. In fact, the strength of the Akuffo Government lay in its attempts to point the economy in the right direction though no immediate benefits were visible. The coup will go far towards destroying overseas confidence and cutting off investment; the road to economic health will be that much harder.

The bloodiness of coup — "hundreds" dead, according to early reports, including General Odartey-Wellington — has breached what had become a Ghanaian tradition for managing coups without killing more than one or two people.

Accountability remains the big question. The corruptions under military rule will, presumably now result in courts-martial and trials which will carry on into civilian rule. The future problem (in spite of past indemnities) is: will civilian rule also bring prosecutions for the illegal seizure of power on June 4 and the deaths of Ghanaians that resulted from it?

## GHANA

### BRIEFS

**KORAN INTO ENGLISH--**An English version of the Holy Quran has been launched by the head of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Ghana, Maulvi A. Wahab Adam. He hoped that easy access to the Holy Quran would help promote understanding and harmony between Muslims and non-Muslims in the country. Maulvi Adam added that it was the first English translation of the Quran to be printed in Africa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1052]

**CRUDE OIL SHORTFALL--**The SMC announced that there was no real shortage of petroleum products in Ghana. A Ministry of Information statement explained that the supply to filling stations had however been reduced by 20 percent to reflect the country's crude oil supply situation. It said Ghana's supplier, Nigeria, supplied 80 percent of Ghana's crude oil requirements and that efforts were being made to obtain crude oil from other sources to make up for the shortfall immediately. The oil refinery has also cut back its production rate to meet the schedule of crude oil arrivals from Nigeria, and the reduced rate of supply to filling stations was to ensure that reserve stocks were built up against emergency. The statement said this conservation of oil had been in force since April this year. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Jun 79 p 1051]

CSO: 4420

## JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH USSR CREATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 May 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the governments of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the USSR signed an agreement, covering establishment of a joint Soviet-Malagasy inter-governmental commission responsible for coordinating bilateral cooperation between the two countries, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Anosy. The USSR ambassador, his excellency Alexandre Alexeiev signed the document in behalf of his country while the Malagasy government was represented by Christian Rémi Richard, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On this occasion Minister Christian Rémi Richard stressed the importance of the formation of such an institution and briefly recounted the stages in development of Soviet-Malagasy cooperation which ended with its establishment of this commission in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

Since 31 December 1974, the date on which the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Malagasy and Soviet governments was signed, several Soviet missions have made their way to Madagascar in order to determine the possible areas of cooperation between the two countries.

Contracts were signed, notably those relating to supply of equipment, preparation of a study of the feasibility of a cement plant, and construction of a radio broadcasting station.

In June 1977 there was concluded a formal agreement on economic and technical cooperation under whose terms the Soviet government granted the Malagasy government credit for financing studies of economic development projects.

In view of this expansion of Soviet-Malagasy cooperation the establishment of a joint inter-governmental commission is indispensable. Today we are pleased with the materialization of this project by the signing of the agreement between our two countries which institutes such a commission.

This commission will enable both parties to meet periodically at Tananarive or Moscow in order to appraise the results of activities undertaken, to

resolve problems which might possibly arise, and to identify new possibilities of cooperation.

Moreover, mutual exchange of information on trade and contacts between commercial operations may contribute to intensification of trade between our two countries.

In short, this commission is of special importance in the sense that it provides the two parties with opportunities for continued dialogue and consideration with regard to development of cooperation and strengthening of the friendly relations which exist between our two countries.

For our part, we desire that such dialogue be entered within the framework of clearly defined international relations and of a long term program taking into account of the development objectives assigned to cooperation--cooperation which, as President Didur Ratsiraka himself emphasized, must be "frank, honest, and lasting, with respect for the sovereignty and dignity of each country."

His excellency Ambassador Alexeiev expressed his pleasure at the establishment of this commission which, as he emphasized, will make it possible to coordinate and organize work effectively. He then gave assurances that his government will always work in the direction of developing and widening cooperation.

11706

CSO: 4400

## MADAGASCAR

### SUGAR INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH CUBA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 May 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] An agreement on a program of scientific and technical collaboration between the Republic of Cuba, represented by his excellency Ambassador Cardoso, and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, represented by Minister at the Presidency in charge of Finances and Planning Rakotovoao-Razakaboava, was signed yesterday afternoon at Tananarive.

This program is concerned with the sugar industry and deals with technical assistances, courses of instruction, granting of scholarships, training of technical management personnel, and exchanges of information. For the current year the Cuban Ministry for the Sugar Industry will make available to SIRAMA [expansion unknown] engineers of various specializations (mechanical, electrical, and sugar production technology).

#### Pragmatism

After the signing ceremony the Cuban ambassador spoke; he stated that in the area of cooperation the Cubans are pragmatists, just going into action, with protocol formalities coming later. Following nationalization of the sugar sector you appealed to us. Our government said "yes" to your request and Cuban technicians came. I hope that this collaboration will continue for we are pleased also with the aid you have given us, for which we thank you, as well as for having patiently waited.

#### Three Observations

In his response Minister Rakotovoao-Razakaboana made three observations. The first, said he, concerned relations between our two countries: these relations hold no difficulties, whether it be in the financial area or in those of policy and ideology.

Thus there is certain understanding between us because we belong to the great socialist family.

The second observation, the minister of finances and planning continued, is appreciation of what you said just a few moments ago, namely, pragmatism.

In fact, when a well understood cooperation is proceeding there is no need at all to come immediately to the signing of papers which could burn in a fire. The essential thing is to bring aid at the right moment. The Cuban technicians have already been working in our midst, in order to help us, for a year.

Last, the third observation of Minister Rakotovao-Razakaboana concerned these Cuban technicians. A year's experience, he declared, has proved that those technicians are performing their mission admirably.

I therefore congratulate them and beg you to transmit to the Cuban authorities the Malagasy congratulation with regard to those technicians who have contributed to the excellent course of the sugar administration.

Moreover, Cuba has nothing to learn from other countries in this domain. That is why we have sent, to your country, Malagasy who we hope will have been technically and ideologically trained when they return.

Francois L'Assioci Indrana, secretary-general of the Ministry at the Presidency in charge of Finances and Planning, as well as representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Economy and Commerce, and a close collaborator of the Cuban ambassador, notably, were present at the ceremony.

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CSO: 4400



## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

SOVIET DECORATION FOR RABESAHALA--It was an encounter with kindred spirits yesterday evening at the headquarters of the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence--expansion unknown] in Andravoahangy to which his excellency Soviet Ambassador Alexeiev had traveled in order to present personally, to a militant partisan, from the beginning, of Soviet-Malagasy friendship, Mme Gisele Rabesahala, who is Minister of Culture and Revolutionary Art, a decoration awarded by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR and secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party. Before presenting the insignies of the "Order of Friendship" to the recipient Ambassador Alexeiev read a speech in which he recounted the merits of Gisele Rabesahala and the advances achieved in Soviet-Malagasy relations which have been well served by genuine believers in proletarian internationalism. At the ceremony there were observed in particular all the AKFM-KDRSM big-wigs and a majority of the active members of the "orthodoxie" of that revolutionary party, affiliated with the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution. Our congratulations to Mme Gisele Rabesahala. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 May 79 pp 1, 8] 11706

FIDEL CASTRO MESSAGE--Following is a message from Fidel Castro. "Comrade Didur Ratsirako, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: On the occasion of the celebration of yet another anniversary, that of the Journée de l'Afrique [Day of Africa] I would like to send you, the government and people of Madagascar, the warm and fraternal congratulations of our people and our government. This latest anniversary is being celebrated at a time when the struggle of the African people against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and the reactionary and racist forces of the continent have gained new and important victories. I hold this date significant in order once again to renew our support in solidarity with the struggle of the people of Madagascar to establish a more just society and our readiness to continue working to strengthen the bonds of friendship and collaboration which exist between our two peoples and governments. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and of the government of the Republic of Cuba." [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 May 79 p 6] 11706

## BRIEFS

**AIR AGREEMENT WITH DPRK**--In the very near future, an air transportation line will link Bamako with Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The agreement embodying such a decision which could not be reached company-to-company, above all when two national companies are involved, was signed last Tuesday in the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Koulouba. Present for the signing of the agreement on behalf of the two governments were His Excellency, the DPRK ambassador and Seydou Traore, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mali and, at the level of the two signatory companies, civil aviation officials of the two countries. What advantage is there in such an agreement? "To give a new dimension to the multiform cooperation which unites our two countries, in spite of the geographical distance between them," Traore replied. He then cited several contributions of the DPRK in the development process of Mali, notably the ceramic plant and the irrigation canals on the Samanko plain. Seydou Traore emphasized that we must "leave the earth a bit to conquer the air." [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 10 May 79 p 3] 8143

**SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT**--A new link has just been added to the chain of friendship and fraternity which has always linked Mali and Cuba, namely the signing of a new scientific-technical cooperation agreement between Bamako and Havana Tuesday afternoon, 15 May, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Koulouba. The two countries, as so aptly emphasized by the Cuban ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Carlos Neira Garcia, commit themselves to actively participating in the cooperation program thus approved by common accord and responding to the scientific-technical development objectives, particularly in the agricultural-livestock sector. Before ending his short speech, the ambassador of Cuba made a point of recalling with pride that "Mali and Cuba have both opted for nonalignment, as it is this option which proposes a model of international relations in accordance with the evolution of our times, of our ideas and our aspirations." "By means of this scientific and technical cooperation agreement," Seydou Traore said, "the peoples of Mali and Cuba find themselves once again on the honorable construction team which is building a world of peace and prosperity for all." The Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had stated earlier that Mali attaches particular importance to the cooperation relations which tie it to Cuba. That is why "we will spare no effort to correctly implement the plan which we have just signed and will be careful to ensure that each of these conditions is fulfilled normally." [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17 May 79 p 3] 8143

LAW ESTABLISHES NEW PEOPLE'S POLICE CORPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The standing committee of the People's Assembly has passed a law which establishes the People's Police Corps of Mozambique (PPM), defined as a "state force with unitary power at the service of the peasant-worker alliance."

In the terms of the law, the People's Police of Mozambique "strive to ensure public order, security and tranquillity, respect for the constitution, the protection of revolutionary conquests, by preventing, investigating, repressing violations of the law and sending to prison those guilty of crimes." Further on, the law mentions that "the People's Police of Mozambique act in close relationship with the masses, live firmly established among the people and attend to their interests."

The introduction to the important legal document states that the establishment of the PPM has its origin in the need "for the police to move into a new and very different organizational stage which, in its structure, content and methods, should reflect the new government's class character and be, in fact, instruments of proletarian rule."

A ministerial council decree also issued yesterday regulates the PPM organic law, defining it as a unitary corps which, in terms of its special duties and specific purposes, is included in the following branches: Security Police (PP), Criminal Investigation Police (PIC), Transportation and Communication Police (PTC) and Traffic Police (PT).

With the establishment of the PPM, the Mozambican Police Corps (CPM) is abolished and its members and duties incorporated in the Security Police.

8870

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**CONDENSED MILK FOR PROVINCES**--With the shipment of 35,000 cases of condensed milk to the northern and central provinces, the milk supply in those areas should now be stabilized, according to the statement issued by a member of Protal, the company that processes that milk. Distribution will be made mainly in rural areas among people living collectively. With this in view, 3,200 cases of 48 cans each were dispatched to the Sofala and Cabo Delgado provinces. Priority will be given to the rural areas in the distribution of the condensed milk because of their difficulty in keeping milk fresh. On the other hand, consideration was also taken of the fact that the cost of condensed milk is more within the people's reach. Also taken into account is the rich glucose and vitamin content, both an important contribution to the people's proper nourishment. However, the Protal company's output is now 50,000 cases, whereas consumer needs, which under excellent conditions could be met by production, amount to 55,000 cases. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 May 79 p 1] 8870

**SWEDISH DRAUGHT-RELATED ASSISTANCE**--The People's Republic of Mozambique and the Swedish Kingdom yesterday signed an agreement in Maputo providing a donation of 6 million Swedish kronas (about 45,000 contos) intended to help reduce the damages caused by the prolonged drought in the southern provinces of the country. The agreement was signed by the National Directress of International Cooperation, Janet Rae Mondlane, and the acting charge d'affaires, Bo Westman, at the Swedish Embassy, in this city. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 79 p 1] 8870

**AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR**--Yesterday in Maputo, Mozambique and the GDR signed an agricultural cooperation agreement. The agreement anticipates the continuation of the study already begun in Niassa Province with the intent of putting the Chiringo River to full use. The agreement has established new bases in the fields of agricultural-equipment supply and technical and scientific assistance. Provision has also been made for cooperation in the production of tropical fruits with the intent to export them to the GDR. In the near future we shall begin to export other products to that socialist country. Daniel de Sousa, national director of agriculture, signed for Mozambique, while the vice minister of agriculture, Dr Neu, signed for the GDR. However, on completing his work visit to Mozambique, the GDR vice minister of agriculture left last evening for home. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 79 p 1] 8870

# STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES REPORTED

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Sep 79 pp 66, 68

[Text] The Niger army numbers 3,000 men including some 600 gendarmes. One company of paratroopers and a squadron of armored vehicles are stationed in Niamey and a company of infantry is stationed in Niamey, Agades, Zinder, N'Guigui, and Tahoua.

The Niger air force consists of about 12 transport aircraft.

The organization of the FAN [Niger Armed Forces] includes:

1. A CMS [Supreme Military Council].
2. A Ministry of defense headed since 12 December 1977 by the head of state, Lt Col Seyni Kountche.
3. A general staff of the armed forces.
4. Some half a dozen units stationed across the country.

The Niger army actively participates in all developmental operations at the side of the Niger youth organized in La Samaria as follows: The "Green Sahel" reforestation operations public works projects (road construction or repair) rice cultivation (hydroagricultural facilities), or assistance to the population (in droughts, fires, floods). It is the chief of staff of the FAN who, for the past 4 years, has been in charge of distributing aid to the population.

The Supreme Military Council is made up of officers under the chairmanship of Lt Col Seyni Kountche, the head of state. Its exact make-up has never been announced officially.

The CMS is at the apex of the governmental structure and has ruled by decree ever since it suspended the Constitution on 15 April 1974. The first of these decrees published on 25 April 1974 stipulates that "until circumstances make possible the return of the normal operations of the institutions," the Supreme Military Council, as constituted on 15 April 1974, holds all legislative and executive powers.

2662

CSO: 4400

# FILE OF LA SAMARIA DETAILED

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Sep 79 pp 62-63

[Text] La Samaria is first and foremost an autonomous village organization open to all young people of both sexes (from 8 to 35 years old).

Its major functions are as follows:

1. To develop a feeling of brotherhood among individuals who are members of the same community.
2. To weave bonds of solidarity among communities of the same region.
3. To strengthen village and inter-village social cohesion.
4. To improve and diffuse the cultural heritage as widely as possible.
5. To enrich the practice of sports by the development of authentically Niger forms of sports.
6. To strive in the economic and social fields in the interest of the community.

Since 1973 the youth groups of La Samaria have been providing striking proof of their skills and availability.

These groups have had an active part in large-scale operations of nation-building. In 1976 they built over 2,000 classrooms in less than 6 months in order to increase the capacity of primary schools.

They have participated in the national drive against desertification through the "Green Sahel" operation and have also been involved in the food self-sufficiency program through the exploitation of millet community fields and rice plots in the hydroagricultural facilities.

Today there are nearly 10,000 village and district Samarias across the country. These groups held their first national conference in Maradi in April 1978.

The supreme organ of each Samaria is the general assembly of village or district youth.

La Samaria being an association which includes young people of different ages and status, its bylaws provide for various groups for all forms of activities the most important of which are as follows:

1. The Dia-mata group (for girls).
2. The Yara group (for juniors).

Of these two groups that of the Yaras holds a dominant place. This is so first because of its make-up which is mixed and comprises boys and girls between about 8 and 15 years of age. The group is headed by a young person elected by the juniors themselves. He is an ex officio member of La Samaria's executive organ. It should be noted that not everyone can be a candidate to this position just for the asking. One has to be a fervent activist of La Samaria and have confirmed and recognized qualities as a leader. La Samaria, incidentally, represents the most important school of citizenship training.

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CSH: 4427



SMITH RAPS WEST FOR FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] If an externally based nationalist alliance were somehow to walk into Salisbury today and take over the Government, "you could put your shirt on it" it would be recognised by the Free World the following day, former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith said last night.

In that event "there would be no talk of principles or of acceptable constitutions. It is a mad world we live in," he said.

"Because we have produced a Constitution which is going to maintain decent standards...to perpetuate the Western civilisation we believe in, our so-called friends say for this reason we cannot recognise or accept you."

He said these "friends" had been asked "do you want us to add to the six principles (laid down by British Governments as conditions for the acceptance of legality in this country)?

"It would be better to know the worst, so tell us," he added.

"They don't," he said. The Western nations were simply following a policy of expedience to suit their own political ends in denying Zimbabwe Rhodesia recognition.

Drawing

Mr Smith made these points in a speech to members of the Association of Rhodesian Afrikaners at its annual congress in the Dutch Reformed Church hall in Salisbury last night, during which he and his wife, Janet, were presented with a drawing of Grey's Scouts on horseback by artist Peter Babcock.

"Without them I don't think there is any doubt that in a short time our country would collapse and degenerate into chaos probably worse than that in the countries bordering us.

"The extent of our success in the future will be proportional to the content of the white population.

"That is why the constitution had those things which meant we could maintain standards and hold the line against communism. If we are going to hold the line against this, the Zambezi River is a far better line to hold this at than the Limpopo River.

"...If it (the defence of Christian civilisation) goes in Rhodesia, it might turn into a running sore and it might go in South Africa as well. It won't stop in South Africa either. It will be the beginning of the end of Christian civilisation in this world."

#### Negative

Mr Rowan Cronje, Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, told the congress that "a very small proportion" of white Rhodesians had adopted a totally negative attitude to the country, in that they felt they no longer needed to make any contribution to the affairs of the country.

"If this is your attitude, then you have no future and you deserve no future in this land," he said. "If you want the future of this country to be peaceful, to be stable, and our society to be free, then surely it is worth fighting for?"

Blacks and whites needed each other to survive, he said, and the one group could not do so without the other.

CSO: 4420

## PROSPECT OF WEST LIFTING SANCTIONS PONDERED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 14

[Henry Maasdorp in his "On Sunday" column]

[Text] **IF the American House of Representatives follows the example of the Senate and legislates for the lifting of sanctions, and if President Carter does not veto the legislation, the Gordian knot will be cut half through and must unravel before too long.**

At the weekend it seemed quite possible. But while we wait it might be salutary, in the interests of balancing optimism with realism, to examine an alternative prospect.

It must first be said that Britain, of course, could cut the knot. But as she would do so at some danger to her international status she can be excused (at least from a Machiavellian point of view) while she awaits the outcome of the American style of politics in which policy decisions are parcelled out, as it were, among a variety of political institutions which collide or compromise.

Assuming that President Carter's administration has to accept defeat at the hands of Congress, we are in a new ball game.

At the centre of the Administration's opposition to lifting sanctions is the fact that its Africa policy would be thrown into disarray.

Putting his own gloss on it, Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, said last week that such action would have a devastating

effect on the image of the United States in Africa, undermining significant progress in improving U.S. relations in Africa in the last two and a half years.

If a Zimbabwe Rhodesian may put gloss on it, such action would make American policy in Africa in the last two and a half years, during which Mr Andrew Young, hero of the civil rights movement, has been currying favour with African states the easy way, look as silly and shortsighted as it actually has been.

It would also put to the test the assertion, relied on repeatedly by the Andrew Young camp, that American countenancing of Zimbabwe Rhodesia would increase the bloodshed by provoking Russia to take some action.

Just what action, and why, has not been specified as far as one knows. It is notable that the

more cautious Mr Vance does not appear willing to go as far as Mr Young. He stands in line only to the extent of suggesting that lifting sanctions would give "others" new opportunities to expand their influence in Africa at the expense of the U.S.

## Realities

This is just as vague, and feebly leaves out any possibility of America's strengthening her influence by basing it on realities.

All in all, one is inclined to share the belief expressed in Salisbury by the editor of the Daily Telegraph that the war would be damped down by the lifting of sanctions and granting of recognition (which would be a strong signal to the rank and file on the other side).

Even Dr David Owen says that the enemy — not his word, of course — is in a weakened position.

The point for us here is that, given a reversal by Congress of the U.S. Administration's policy, the damage from the point of view of the Administration would have been done.

It would no longer be possible for the White House and State Department to argue that it might be done; and Britain would be relieved of some of the temptation to temporise on the strength of her desire to carry the U.S. Administration with her.

The alternative scenario is based on the supposition that Congress fails to undercut the Carter-Young policy.

If this supposition becomes fact, Zimbabwe Rhodesians may find that they have not taken seriously enough the reasons given by President Carter when he announced 10 days ago that he would not be lifting sanctions in terms of the Case-Javits amendment.

The amendment required him to lift sanctions if he found, among other things, that our Government had been installed by "true elections".

### Protestations

This phrase gave him and his lawyers, no doubt including Mr Vance, their opening. They could arguably look at the constitution governing the elections. They could assert that if the constitution were not in their view "true" — that is, if it did not offer "true" representation — the elections could not be called "true".

And that, to the tune of pious protestations about principle, is what they have done.

What are the implications? Assuming the knot remains uncut by Congress or the British Government, the Carter Administration can keep up its inexpensively reward-and Africa policy.

It can say it is quite willing to recognise Zimbabwe Rhodesia — provided the country adopts another constitution, one eliminating (say) the guarantees specifically for whites.

### Unfair

Commentators have remarked that the Carter Administration has unfairly refrained from saying what Zimbabwe Rhodesia must do to earn recognition. But the condition is implied quite distinctly.

The fact that if it were fulfilled the evolutionary process, and with it orderly growth, could be put at great risk, is by the way from the Washington point of view.

Read with all this, the remarks by President Daniel Moi of Kenya — Britain's most moderate friend in Africa — that our constitution does not provide for "real majority rule", and that there should be an international effort to work out "a permanent solution", are not comforting.

Everything said in Salisbury in criticism of such attitudes is true. This does not alter the fact that we are not out of the wood yet.

EDITORIAL COMMENT, OPINION GIVEN

Lord Harlech's Mission

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Waiting Game"]

[Text]

**THERE** should be no surprise over Lord Harlech's statement in Dar es Salaam at the weekend that his country was not yet ready to recognise Bishop Muzorewa's Government.

But it does give rise to the obvious question: When will it be ready to take the decisive step?

Lord Harlech's mission, and that of his colleague Mr Day to this country, are almost certainly designed to see if enough common ground exists to bring the external nationalists into the scheme of things, thus giving Britain an easy way out.

The indications are that the results of the envoys' talks will be assessed towards the end of the week, when Mr Day says he may be going to London.

But unless Lord Harlech has been authorised to exceed the limiting brief he has apparently been given for his tour of African capitals it is doubtful if either he or Lord Carrington will hear anything to their advantage.

The time for talking must surely be running out. It does seem, though, that Britain is still anxious to defer any decision on recognition until after the Commonwealth conference, or even until Congress prods President Carter into making the first move.

This, of course, raises the unhappy prospect of another cloud of envoys buzzing about our ears on one pretext or another.

It is not surprising that Bishop Muzorewa is beginning to show signs of exasperation with the British Government's tactics, particularly when Whitehall rushes in with almost indecent haste to recognise the new Ghanaian junta who celebrated the occasion by executing a couple of generals. What sort of yardstick for recognition is this?

[Editorial]

[Text]

## For all that

THE second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty will not put a stop to the threat of a nuclear war.

There are enough weapons and warheads in existence already to create a catastrophe of unthinkable proportions.

It will not mean that the United States and the Soviet Union have found a way of living together peacefully. Indeed the leaders of both nations found it necessary during the final talks leading up to the signing of the treaty to warn each other of the damage to their relations which could flow from certain acts.

It will not mean an end to the development of sophisticated weapons of destruction.

And there are many Americans who believe the terms of the treaty signed by Mr Carter favour the Soviet Union which is not to be trusted anyway to keep its side of the bargain.

For all that the treaty does, as the American President told Congress, offer the chance to contain the risks of nuclear holocaust.

Its supporters say it is a balanced package and that without it the nuclear arms race would accelerate enormously. In short the virtues of having a treaty outshine the shortcomings of the compromise agreement.

Now the world must wait to see how Congress will react and how Mr Carter fares in his battle with the Senate.

## NOT ENOUGH

PRESIDENT CARTER went out of his way yesterday to tell Congress that he had taken a tough line with Mr Brezhnev over Cuban activities in Africa and elsewhere.

His disclosure was no doubt designed to convince Congressmen of his ability to stand up to the Kremlin. Perhaps it will have the desired effect. But it is doubtful.

It is even more doubtful if the President's warning will have much, if any, effect on the Russians. Soviet leaders have never been greatly impressed by words unless accompanied by a suitable display of power and resolution. That is what they understand and respect.

For his own sake, if not for the sake of world peace, Mr Carter must somehow be made to recognise this. Zimbabwe Rhodesia has given Congress an ideal opportunity to do just that. One can only hope that it will not falter at the final hurdle.

Kaunda Willingness To Meet PM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Over to Zambia"]

[Text]

**DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY** surrounding Zimbabwe Rhodesia has moved on to a higher plane with Bishop Muzorewa's weekend talks in Pretoria and the subsequent departure for London of the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Both sides have been remarkably unforthcoming about what went on in Pretoria. But it does seem reasonable to assume that closer defence and economic co-operation was discussed. This would be in keeping with the desire of both countries to promote such co-operation on as wide a regional basis as possible.

In this context it may be significant that on his return to Salisbury the Prime Minister reacted favourably to a report that President Kaunda would be prepared to meet him.

It remains to be seen, of course, whether the Zambian leader's belated offer is genuine.

This is something that Mr Botha might profitably explore with the British Government while he is in London, for Whitehall's influence could be vital.

If the Tories can set up such a meeting on a realistic basis their task of achieving recognition for this country will surely be made that much easier.

Perhaps they should start by inviting Bishop Muzorewa across to London to hear his views at first hand. The indications are that the bishop may soon fly to Washington to add weight to the campaign for recognition. What could be more natural than a stopover in London on the way?

70: 4420



CARTOON VIEWS ON ISSUES PUBLISHED

Recognition Question

SALISBURY: THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p. 5

[THREE]



*"Corporal, I want you to organise a coup."*



"The new Crusaders."

## CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED

Salisbury THE ZIMBABWE in English 16 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

THE latest developments in national politics must be reflected in local government as soon as possible, the new Minister for Local Government and Housing, Mr Walter Mthimkhulu, said this week.

"The situation at present as far as representation in local government goes, is ridiculous," he said in an interview. "I cannot accept that a city council, or any other body, can run a community that has not elected it. That is out."

The injustice of the system of area boards as it applied in Salisbury was, he said, that the industrial and commercial areas remained under municipal control, while the labour force which contributed significantly to the city's wealth but lived outside, was not represented.

"Some way must be found for the workers to get the benefits of their

labour. They work and spend their money here in Salisbury, but live outside the municipal area. In this way the African areas will remain forever depressed."

## EXPENSIVE

Another difficulty that he foresaw with the area board system was that it would become too expensive for each area to run its own separate services.

The only way in which the area board system would succeed, he said, was if industrial enterprise and job opportunities were encouraged in the areas. In this way, the wealth generated there would be returned to the people living there.

For this reason, Mr Mthimkhulu said he would do his utmost to encourage industrial development in the Chitungwiza Urban Council area. Without employment, the vast residential development there was useless.

He made it clear, however, that he intended implementing only the wishes of the majority, and would act only after consulting all parties involved.

He is at present drawing up a programme of consultations which includes discussions with the African advisory boards and residents' associations.

"I cannot hope to get a view of the affairs in African townships by listening to the municipal authorities. That would be to relegate the townships to an inferior position."

He did not, however, anticipate much opposition from the established municipal councils, because "I think white people are expecting change, and have prepared themselves for it."

"I hope I shall not be fighting with the councils, because, they, too, were elected to represent the people who live in their areas. I believe that, for the greater good of everybody, we will work together fine."

## COVERAGE OF BISHOP LAMONT'S VISIT CURBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 1

{Text}

**PRESS coverage of the Rt Rev. Donal Lamont, the Bishop of Umtali, is to be restricted only to his participation in Sunday's consecration service in Umtali, and he may only be quoted on religious matters, according to a Government order issued yesterday.**

No political statement the bishop makes may be published, says the order, signed by Minister of Law and Order Mr Francis Zindoga. The bishop arrived in Salisbury on Thursday night on a three-week Government remit.

The order points out that in terms of legislation under the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations of 1977, no information, pictorial or written, may be published about any restricted, detainee or deportee.

However, in terms of the legislation, the Minister has the right to authorise publication of information dealing with the three classes of people.

"Now, therefore, in terms of the powers vested in me, I, Francis John Zindoga, Minister of Law and Order, authorise the printing and publishing in a newspaper or any other publication of information whether pictorial, or in writing concerning Bishop Donal Lamont subject to the following conditions:

● 1. This authorisation relates solely to information concerning Bishop Lamont's participation in the consecration of the Auxiliary Bishop of Umtali.

● 2. No statement by Bishop Lamont shall be printed or published unless it relates solely to religious matters and has no political content."

Bishop Lamont was stripped of his citizenship, declared a prohibited immigrant and deported from Rhodesia in March 1977.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGE ON QUEEN'S SAFETY WELCOMED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 14

[Editorial: "Assurance on Queen's Trip"]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE RHODESIA has given Britain and other Commonwealth countries an assurance that as far as this country is concerned Her Majesty the Queen will not be imperilled when she visits Lusaka in August for the Prime Ministers' conference.

We are pleased the assurance has been given, even though there is the rider that raids against terror bases in Zambia during the conference cannot be ruled out.

This country would be well advised to keep well clear of Zambia for the few days while the conference is in progress because—and make no mistake about it—if anything should happen regarding the Queen's safety, or that of anyone else attending the meeting, Zimbabwe Rhodesia will get all, or some of, the blame.

There are risks in Zambia which cannot be minimised. Terrorists, who think nothing of shooting down civilian airliners and to whom murder, mutilation and a host of other atrocities is a way of life, have a pretty free hand north of the Zambezi.

It would not be beyond them to be planning some form of attack with the deliberate intention of laying the blame at Zimbabwe Rhodesia's door. And there are many countries and people who would believe them, whatever the evidence to the contrary.

As one political commentator says in an article published today, the Queen cannot avoid going to Lusaka—unless there are very good reasons, not merely apprehension, for not doing so. She has a traditional role to play and her absence would be a snub to the Commonwealth as a whole and the hosts in particular.

There is an element of risk—a factor which must be considered wherever Royalty or political leaders go these days. Such is the world in which we live.

The mistake, however, has already been made. And that was the decision to hold the Prime Ministers' conference in Zambia, a country known for harbouring terrorists backed by the communist East. It is equally well known for its inability to control the viper in its midst.

A pre-condition to the holding of the conference should have been the closing of all terrorist bases and so-called refugee camps and firm guarantees regarding the safety of all those planning to attend.

British Royalty, we are convinced, has as much love, if not more, for Zimbabwe Rhodesia than for some of the one-party dictatorships which help make up the Commonwealth today. And the best pro-Western countries are south, not north, of the Zambezi!

The Commonwealth, despite its ability to survive crises, may never be the same again after the August summit. Zimbabwe Rhodesia is the crunch issue—and no one, no formula, is going to satisfy the strange collection of nations which now make up the once great British Commonwealth of Nations.

# NEW 'ACCIDENTAL' MP SIYOKA RESIGNS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

**THE "accidental" MP**, Mr Robert Siyoka, has submitted his resignation from Parliament without even taking his seat, sources in the United National Federal Party said last week.

The reason: Mr Siyoka was elected a UNFP MP for Matabeleland South purely by mistake. The party had meant to nominate his brother, Mr Sami Siyoka, of Beitbridge.

One source said that the confusion began before the election when party election official, Mr Joel Mahangu, made a call from Salisbury to the UNFP office in Bulawayo to get the candidates' names for submission to the Registrar-General.

Mr Mahangu was told by an unidentified party worker that Mr Robert Siyoka was a candidate, the source said.

The name was handed in and, when the UNFP won 20 000 of the 53 000 votes cast in Matabeleland South, Mr Robert Siyoka was declared elected along with Mr

Zephaniah Hafana and Mr Timothy Ndhlovu.

This did not please Mr Siyoka, the source said, because he is a supporter of another political party.

When the House of Assembly was sworn in on May 8, a man—presumably Mr Sami Siyoka—came forward when Mr Robert Siyoka's name was called.

However, the man was not allowed to take the oath. He had a quick whispered consultation with the Secretary to Parliament, Mr M. A. van Rynveld, and returned to his seat.

Mr van Rynveld has consistently refused comment on the matter. But a UNFP source said last week that Mr Robert Siyoka's letter of resignation had been sent to the Secretary.

The Constitutional process now is for the UNFP to submit another name to replace Mr Robert Siyoka. Presumably this will allow the party, finally, to get the right brother into his rightful place.



# GAYLARD TO RETIRE AT END OF JULY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] THE Secretary to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, Mr Jack Gaylard (62), who has held the post for nine years, is to retire at the end of July.

Mr Gaylard will be succeeded by Mr L. G. Smith, who is Solicitor-General.

Mr Gaylard was born and educated in South Africa and after serving with the South African forces during the Second World War, joined the staff of Umtali High School in January 1946.

He was appointed headmaster of Prince Edward School in 1956, and was promoted to the post of under-secretary in the Ministry of Education in 1964. He became a full-time member of the Public Services Board in 1966.

In November 1970 Mr Gaylard was appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister and Cabinet. In that capacity he took part in all the subsequent constitutional negotiations on Rhodesia.

These included negotiations leading to the signing of the Anglo-Rhodesian agreement by Mr Ian Smith and Lord Home in 1971 and those with Dr Henry Kissinger in 1976. He led the team of Rhodesian officials to the Geneva conference in the same year.

He was also a member of the Government team in the negotiations which

resulted in the signing of the March 3 Agreement, and was Secretary to the Executive and Ministerial Councils in the Transitional Government.

He accompanied members of the Executive Council on their visits to the United States last October, and was made a Grand Officer of the Order of the Legion of Merit in 1977.

## PROFESSOR RAPS 'ONE-WAY' COMMUNICATION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 15

[Text]

SUCCESSIVE Rhodesian governments had refused to deal realistically with black nationalism because of their racism, selfishness, fear and a tragic "gravitational communication", Professor Marshall Murphree said yesterday.

Speaking at graduation exercises of the School of Social Work in Salisbury, Professor Murphree defined "gravitational communication" as the deadly tendency within bureaucracies to communicate only from top to bottom. Honest communication from subordinates to superiors was stifled, he said.

One good example of this tendency had occurred in this country, said Professor Murphree, who is director of the Centre for Interracial Studies at the University of Rhodesia.

"For more than three decades governments here have acted on the assumption that the dynamic of modern black nationalism was nothing more than the manifestation of the results of the influence of a handful of black agitators," Professor Murphree said.

These so-called agitators, he said, were seen as working "on a peaceful but gullible black population which really wanted nothing more than a couple of acres to plough, a few cows, a full belly and the other adjuncts of the alleged 'dolce vita' of the tribal trust lands", he continued.

## INTRANSIGENCE

This, Professor Murphree said, was reality as seen by the white governments.

"As a result they met the thrust of nationalism with an intransigence that escalated the confrontation to the level of tragedy we suffer now," he said.

Why did Southern Rhodesia and Rhodesian governments hold such a view of nationalism and of the blacks?

Racism, selfishness, fear and "gravitational communication" all shared the blame, Professor Murphree said.

"The men at the top actually believed their definition of reality—believed it because the true reality was filtered out in the communicational chain of the bureaucratic hierarchy before it ever reached them," the professor said.

"As a result, even the massive evidence of the Pearce Commission (which found that Rhodesian Africans rejected the Smith-Home settlement proposals of 1971) was dismissed as being an exercise in mass deception", Professor Murphree said.

## PATERNALISM

He noted, on the other hand, that Rhodesia's rulers had not been the only ones to deprecate the expressed opinions of the Africans of the country.

"The Commonwealth Committee on Southern

Africa used the same phrase — an exercise in mass deception — to describe our recent general election, before it even took place," Professor Murphree said.

"There is an irony in this, since it is from a different source a manifestation of the same paternalism under which the black people of this land have suffered for over 80 years — the suggestion that they do not know their own minds and that any collective expressions of sentiment they may make are spurious."

Elaborating on his definition of "gravitational communication" Professor Murphree told the students and graduates that in any bureaucracy, "the flow of communication is towards the masses, from the leaders to the followers".

"Any upward communication is against the nature of bureaucracy and is stifled," he continued.

"The line of communication from the bottom to the top of a hierarchy is made up of a long chain of links, each one consisting of a subordinate and his superior.

The subordinate, dependent on his superior for his job, may tell the latter only what he wants to hear and only so much as will protect his own position—particularly if the information is unpleasant.

"Thus such news, as it rises up the hierarchy, is continuously filtered, revised and amended," Professor Murphree went on. "As a result, those at the top of the hierarchy, who make the important policy decisions, often are the ones who have the most impoverished, distorted bases on which to make them."

## CONSEQUENCES

The consequences of this lack of accurate information often were tragic "for those to whom the real reality is immediate", the professor said.

He told the students and graduates that most of them would work throughout their careers as "mid-range professionals" serving under political elites and implementing policy that affected the masses.

It was exactly these "mid-range professionals" who had let down the policymakers of successive Rhodesian governments, Professor Murphree said, by failing to pass on accurate information about the African masses of the country.

Graduates of the School of Social Work had a duty to use their training to improve upward communication — "to your superiors and to the political system as a whole".

## CRISIS POINT

If Zimbabwe Rhodesia's social welfare bureaucracy could incorporate improved upward communication, it might be able to take steps to anticipate problems before they reach a crisis point, Professor Murphree said.

If Government could anticipate problems in, say, housing or community relations, it could respond intelligently rather than in the piecemeal way that often follows accusations by politicians or in the Press.

Summing up, Professor Murphree said that the duty of graduates was to become "brokers as well as bureaucrats".

As brokers or intermediaries, they must use professional techniques with a sense of vocation to make the bureaucracy serve the people", the professor concluded.

RHODESIA

HELP FOR REFUGEES ORGANIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Salisbury's refugees, squatters and the destitute will soon be assured of a more systematic relief as churches and voluntary organisations coordinate their schemes.

St Michael's Anglican Church, St Peter's Roman Catholic Church, the Salvation Army, all in Harare, the Red Cross International, World Vision and Christian Care have held their inaugural meeting to set up a coordinating committee for the refugees.

"Although our various organisations have for some time been working in cooperation for the relief of the needy it has now become apparent to us that we could not carry out effective operations as individual bodies," said Canon Oliver Mutume, rector of St Michael's Church, representative of the Ministers' Fraternal and member of the recently formed Central Committee for Refugees.

"We have always had the problem of the destitute in our mind. We work and pray for them daily. Already work is under way for the immediate relief of their needs.

"Some blankets are already here and the committee is working day and night to devise a system of ensuring that help gets to the people who most need it. We have also to find a suitable place for the central office where the needy can be registered and advised of a place where they can get their help."

He said the people who are not destitute at all have managed to get gifts and food at the various collecting centres and have subsequently sold these to the refugees.

This and the danger of duplicating services has prompted the voluntary bodies to form a coordinating committee, he said,

The committee hopes to complete its work and distribute the blankets within the next few days.

Although it admits the problem of refugee squatters is growing bigger by the day, the committee believes it can go a long way towards relieving immediate needs.

World Vision has on order blankets worth \$9,000, but say blankets are scarce and they have been waiting a few weeks for delivery.

Mr Ayub Kara, UANC administrative director, appealed to the public in a position to give assistance to bring their donations of warm clothing to the UANC headquarters or telephone him on Salisbury 700901 to arrange for collection.

CSO: 4420

# COHEN, ADAM MAY HAVE TO QUIT OFFICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**TWO Deputy Ministers, Mr Ismail Adam and Mr Joshua Cohen, will have to give up their portfolios on September 30 unless the Constitution is amended by then to allow non-members of the Senate or the House of Assembly to hold ministerial office for more than four months.**

The Solicitor-General, Mr George Smith, confirmed yesterday that the Deputy Ministers would have to quit office after four months if they were not elected to Parliament or if the Constitution was not amended to provide otherwise.

The Government has not yet instructed his department to prepare legislation to amend the Constitution.

Mr Adam, an Asian, and Mr Cohen, a Coloured, are in terms of the 1979 Constitution defined as Europeans. They both belong to the UANC but they could not contest the general election for any of the 72 black seats under the party list system because they are Europeans.

The UANC did not sponsor any candidates for the white roll election in which Mr Cohen and Mr Adam would have been eligible to stand. The Rhodesian Front won all 28 seats reserved for whites.

## TENURE

Bishop Muzorewa appointed Mr Adam as Deputy Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism and Mr Cohen as Deputy Minister of Home Affairs on June 1.

This gives the two men until September 30 to seek election to the Senate or the House of Assembly before their tenure of office automatically expires.

The Solicitor-General said three courses appeared open to the Government, all involving an amendment of the Constitution, to resolve the problem.

First, it could amend the Constitution to allow for a renewal of the tenure of office of a Minister or Deputy Minister who is not a member of the Senate or of the House of Assembly — every four months.

This had been done before to the 1969 Constitution, when the previous Rhodesian Front Government brought in blacks as Ministers and Deputy Ministers, he added.

Another option, said Mr Smith, was to introduce a constitutional amendment to redefine Asians and Coloureds as "Africans", so that they could stand for election to the black seats.

Legal experts in Salisbury said this would entail two UANC members resigning from Parliament, either in the Senate or the House of Assembly or one from each chamber, a move likely to be highly unpopular.

### THIRD WAY

Mr Smith said a third way of resolving the problem was an amendment to the Constitution to open the contest for the 72 black seats to Africans, Asians and Coloureds. Again, two Members of Parliament would have to give up their seats.

The Government could also open the 10 Senate seats for blacks, to Asians and Coloureds as well, leaving intact the other 10 reserved for Mashonaland and Matabeleland chiefs, said political analysts.

But they said this measure would be unpopular with the black population, who would see it as a means of reducing its representation in the new Parliament.

A concession of two seats by the Rhodesian Front to enable the two deputy Ministers to seek election on the white roll was peremptorily dismissed yesterday.

# CHIKEREMA DIVIDES UANC, FORMS NEW PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text] UANC rebel Mr James Chikerema yesterday broke away from the party, taking with him seven other UANC members of parliament to form the Zimbabwe Democratic Party.

The new party was launched at a Press conference by its spokesman, Mr Essiah Zhuwarara, the former UANC deputy representative at the United Nations and to the United States, who would not allow the Press to question Mr Chikerema or any of the MPs present.

He said the party, which Mr Chikerema had agreed to lead until a congress was held, had been formed because "it is no longer possible for us to carry out fully and effectively our responsibilities as elected Members of Parliament under the banner of the PANC."

The seven who threw in their lot with Mr Chikerema, the former UANC first vice-president, are Mr Simeo [name indistinct], Advocate Enoch Dumbuoshena, Mrs Evelyn Shava and Mr Essiah Zhuwarara of Mashonaland East, Professor Stanlake Samkange and Mr Boniface Gumbo (Mashonaland West) and Mr Actor M. M. M. (Mashonaland Central)

Mr Zhuwarara said the Zimbabwe Democratic Party wanted to take part in the Government of National Unity and it would demand the Cabinet seat to which it claimed to be entitled under the party list system on which the general election was conducted.

The strength of the UANC led by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, in the House of Assembly has now dropped from 51 to 43.

Mr Zhuwarara said: "We have been forced to take this step by the prevailing attitude of the UANC."

He said the most important criterion for recognition and holding of high office in the party and the Government was now "unquestioning loyalty to



the person of the party president" and party meetings were characterised by the hurling of abuse and calls for the resignation or expulsion of those who questioned, examined critically or disagreed with the wishes of the party hierarchy.

"We despair of changing this sorry state of affairs from within the party because the party hierarchy will not call a congress."

Accusing the UANV of failing to adhere to its constitution, Mr Zhuwarara said: "We take this opportunity to warn the nation that the same thing that makes the UANC fail to respect its party constitution today will make it fail to respect the State Constitution tomorrow.

"Furthermore, those who have failed to unite a political party cannot succeed to unite a nation."

Strike

The launching of the ZDP yesterday ended months of internal strife which has been simmering in the UANC since Mr Chikerema was relegated to the bottom of the party list for Mashonaland West electoral province shortly before the general election in April.

After his election to the House of Assembly Mr Chikerema called a Press conference in Highfield, Salisbury, during which he denounced the party leadership for "nepotism, tribalism and dictatorship."

His split with the bishop continued to grow worse and Mr Chikerema became a conspicuous absentee from party and Government functions.

Among the reasons given by Mr Zhuwarara for quitting the UANC was that the party central committee and caucus "merely rubber-stamp decisions taken by the president on the advice of an inner circle of persons unknown, with no standing in the party."

Family

He cited as an example the manner in which the candidate for the presidency of Zimbabwe Rhodesia was selected. "The caucus was told less than 15 minutes before nominations closed."

He said due to the "cloak-and-dagger style of running the party," members were asked to stay and some did, to endorse the nomination of a party candidate they did not know.

"Early disclosure of the UANC's presidential candidate might have prevented a presidential election taking place and the country shown to be united full-blooded the new head of State," said Mr Zhuwarara.

Mr Aitor Mpinvuri was the only rebel MP who did not attend yesterday's launching of the new party.

Mr Zhuwarara said more MPs would soon join and the new party's policies would be released later.

RHODESIA

ZANLA DEFECTORS DESCRIBE HARDSHIPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Tickbites, starvation and dehydration--these are the realities of terrorist warfare that recently drove two ZANLA recruits to accept Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's amnesty offer.

Two ZANLA recruits, in the presence of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Mndoga, yesterday told reporters at the JOC in Fort Victoria they were happy to give themselves up to the security forces, even at the risk of their lives.

They are Mr Lovemore Katsande (24) and Mr Maxwell Takawenga (27), who were abducted to Mozambique early last year by ZANLA members.

Mr Katsande was a farm labourer near Shamva when he was taken to Mozambique for indoctrination. On January 4 this year he was issued with a mortar and pistol and entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia through Gona re Zhou as one of a group of 200 terrorists, 14 of whom soon died of starvation and dehydration.

Mr Katsande was appointed section security officer. After passing through Matibi 2 TTL his section was attacked by Shangaans. One of their members, a mortar and a recoilless rifle were captured. The section continued to Chibi TTL, tasked with ensuring that people would not vote during the general election. At this stage Mr Katsande thought of deserting ZANLA.

After discussing desertion with his comrades he was told he would be taken back to Mozambique and killed. On May 19 this year he evaded his section, buried his weapons and went to his home in the Shamva area where he reported to UANC officials and claimed amnesty.

Mr Takawenga was abducted from his home in the Mrewa area and was present at Murewa training camp in Mozambique during an air attack in May last year. He said many recruits were killed in this attack. As one of a group of 200 terrorists he returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia in May this year, with operational orders from Mr Josiah Tongorara to prevent people in the Senge TTL going into protected villages and to keep them in the bush to feed terrorists.

Mr Takawenga, scarred by ticked bites, said many of his groups fell ill through tick bites. Hearing talk about the UANC success in the elections he decided to desert.

He said he dared not discuss his intentions with others because he knew all sections were infiltrated by security agents and the punishment for waverers would be transportation to Mozambique and possibly death.

On June 6 this year he absconded from his section when it took cover from a helicopter. He remained concealed and when his comrades had left he spent the night in an abandoned kraal. The next day he surrendered to the Guard Force members at Dumiso PV.

Mr Takawenga said that while he was a ZANLA recruit he went hungry more often than not. When he entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia his group was accompanied by two Frelimo soldiers. The group's task was to "mobilise the masses" against the UANC and to destroy railway lines.

He said he had heard of the Prime Minister's amnesty offer by hearsay. He had heard of pamphlet drops and of aircraft doing "sky shouts." Anybody caught reading a pamphlet was regarded as suspect, he said.

Why Fight?

Mr Matsande said that when he re-entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia tribesmen asked him: "Why are you fighting? There is a black government here." He said his orders were to gain information from mujibas and forward this to his high command in Mozambique.

The two men said they subsisted in the bush mainly on stray cattle and often had to endure extreme thirst. Both said conditions while they were recruits were so bad they did not care what treatment they would get from the security forces.

Before the two men were questioned by reporters, Mr Lindoga said he had been on a tour of the south-eastern part of the country to promote the Prime Minister's amnesty offer and had received a "fantastic response." He addressed several crowds, he said, and although he did not speak to any terrorists face to face he knew some of them were among the people he addressed.

"I believe that amnesty can become the turn of the tide in the terrorist war and result in an appreciable decline in hostilities," he said.

END 4420

SIX ZANU MEN HAVE (HONOURABLE) CHARGE

SIX ZANU MEN HAVE (HONOURABLE) CHARGE

[TANU]

SIX members of the youth wing of ZANU appeared at the Salisbury Regional Court yesterday charged with possessing hand grenades.

They all pleaded guilty and were represented by Mr David M. Zamchuya, of Stumbles and Rowe. Mr A. Donahoe prosecuted.

The six were Peniel Mutovoni, Charles Gumbo, Maxwell Damba (who formed one group), and Ephraim Mutovoni, Trust Mahasa and Tennyson Mumbungwe, who were tried separately from the first three.

The first group agreed to a statement that as members of the party's youth wing they had decided on April 24 to embark on a party promotional drive following the general election.

They asked the party headquarters for money, transport and weapons, but the party agreed to provide only the money and transport.

The first group were assigned to the Eastern Districts.

At Umtali they met ZANU auxiliaries who gave them eight M82 hand grenades.

On their return to Salisbury they showed the grenades to party officials, who told them to return them to the auxiliaries. Instead, they handed them to the third member of the group, Maxwell Damba, who buried them on a friend's property. They were discovered there by the Police on June 4.

The second group, led by Ephraim Mutovoni, went to Fort Victoria province. On the way at Fickelboom, they met ZANU auxiliaries who gave M82 grenades to Mutovoni and Mahasa. The grenades were later recovered by the Police in Salisbury.

The magistrate, Mr John Redgrave, with Mr T. A. T. Brown as assessors found them all guilty. He remanded them in custody until tomorrow for sentence.

# ANOTHER ZANU LIBEL ACTION PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 2

[text] ZANU said yesterday it would sue the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga, for libel. It was the third consecutive day that the party had announced its intention to institute libel action against a politician or the media.

The UANC described ZANU's announcement on Friday that it would sue Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa for libel as "ridiculous" and "preposterous." ZANU said at the same time that it would sue the director-general of the ZBBC, Mr James Neill, for libel. The party alleged Bishop Muzorewa had libelled it in a speech broadcast on radio and television on the eve of the April election.

On Thursday ZANU said it would sue The Sunday Mail for libel in connection with a story headed "Nithole faces revolt from six MPs," was carried in the paper's May 13 edition.

In a statement issued yesterday by publicity secretary Mr James Dzova, ZANU referred to a speech made "on June 2" by Mr Zindoga.

The speech, Mr Dzova said, focused on "the alleged plot to assassinate the Prime Minister and his top colleagues." In the context in which the speech was made, "there is no doubt the Minister was referring to ZANU" by implication, Mr Dzova said.

Despite Mr Dzova's statement, Mr Zindoga did not refer to an alleged plot against the Prime Minister in his broadcast speech, UANC national administrative director Mr Ayoub Kara, said yesterday.

The broadcast was made on June 3.

Mr Zindoga, who is UANC national chairman, disclosed the alleged plot to the press the previous evening.

The UANC's comment on Mr Drvoza's announcement of the impending suit against Bishop Masorewa came in a statement from Mr Christopher Sakala, party publicity secretary.

The speech delivered by the bishop on the eve of the election was "completely factual," Mr Sakala said.

CSQ: 4420

SELOUS SCOUTS SEEK WCC AID

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] If the World Council of Churches sends money to the external nationalists to conduct "humanitarian aid programmes," why not send to the Selous Scouts to build a church?

That was the reasoning of the Scouts' commander, Lieut.-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, when he wrote to the WCC in March.

He asked for help in raising \$6 500 for windows, doors, lights and other furnishings in the unit's interdenominational church now under construction at Inkomo Barracks.

The letter, addressed to WCC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, has not been answered and Colonel Reid-Daly said last week he was considering sending a reminder.

The March letter pointed out that the Selous Scouts are a multiracial unit of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian army.

"We noticed with considerable interest your most generous donations to various warlike institutions, some of whom are in direct conflict with us," the Scouts' commander wrote.

The WCC announced last August that its Programme to Combat Racism was giving R\$60 000 to the external nationalist alliance. The money was to be used only for humanitarian purposes such as food, health and education, but angry opponents of the gift in this country, Britain, the United States, Germany and elsewhere charged that it was "blood money" that would go for military purposes.

Colonel Reid-Daly continued, "At this time we are in the process of building a unit church. The church is designed with an African bias and should provide an oasis of peace and tranquillity for our soldiers on their return from operations, where they can reflect upon the glory of God and the imperfections and hypocrisy of man."

Bricks and other materials have been donated for the church, and thatch has been promised for the roof. But the letter said, the Selous Scouts were reluctant to approach local donors for even more help with items such as the roof trusses.

The church, a circular structure, is expected to be finished by October if finance permits.

CSO: 4420



# RANCHER KILLER IN AMBUSH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**COMBINED Operations Headquarters** yesterday reported the murder by terrorists of Mr Stephanus Johannes (Ben) Stander, aged 59 and married, and Mr Clive Richard Brown, 25 and single.

Mr Stander farmed in the Nuanetsi district. Mr Brown was from Salisbury.

The two men died when their vehicle was ambushed by terrorists at about 8 a.m. yesterday.

Security Forces have killed 19 terrorists and four terrorist collaborators.

The bodies of another two terrorists have been located by security forces at the scene of an inter-faction fight.

The terrorists — of the ZANLA faction — were killed in a clash with a gang of ZIPRA terrorists.

Tragedy has haunted the Stander family in recent years on their Lowveld cattle ranch, Battlefield, in the Mateke Hills — culminating in the death yesterday of Mr Stander, only 10 months after his son, Adrian (28), was killed in August, last year.

At the time, the two men — travelling in separate vehicles about 100 metres apart — were ambushed by a gang estimated by Mr Stander to number about 20.

The ambush took place on a dirt road near the family homestead.

Mr Adrian Stander, in the ensuing firefight, was shot in the chest and died instantly.

That incident was the eighth terrorist attack on the Standers in three years.

In the battle Mr Stander is believed to have killed one terrorist and wounded another as he grabbed rifle magazines from his dead son's webbing, having run out of ammunition himself.

MPS TOLD NATIONALIZATION WILL NOT SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] Bulawayo. The director of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Promotion Council, Mr David Brewer said here yesterday that parliamentarians who had seen private enterprise at work were becoming convinced nationalisation was not the answer to the country's economic problems.

He was leading a group of 36 MPs and Senators on a visit to Bulawayo factories organised by the ZRPC, to give them a "better understanding of the problems of industry."

"They are all highly impressed with the managerial skills. Many have been outside the country for up to 15 years and have seen the conditions which have arisen in Mozambique, Angola and Zambia, where businesses have been nationalised, subsequently grinding to a halt."

Professor Stanlake Samkange, MP, said the tours arranged by the ZRPC had been of value to MPs.

"I believe we will understand much more. At Chiredzi, we found they were doing a fantastic job. It is very well organised and the sugar industry is something that must be husbanded and looked after, because the economy is going to depend a great deal on it."

He said his colleagues had been impressed by the magnitude of the economic potential of the country. Their most important point of view is that the economy must continue to provide food for the country and jobs for the people.

Asked if there was any likelihood of nationalisation, he said: "The most efficient way of running the economy is what produces results. It is no use being wedded to any particular system. If private enterprise is the best under the circumstances, then it will continue until it fails. Then we will look for something else."

## EDUCATOR SAYS SCHOOLING DISRUPTION MUST END

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

THE new Government should act "with imagination and vigour" to provide schooling for about 340 000 black children forced out of school by terrorists, says the Salisbury educationist, Mr Ken Mew.

The principal of Ranche House College told a National Unifying Force meeting in Salisbury this week the Government had effectively blocked moves to reopen some of these schools this year.

A Ministry of Education circular of March 6 said that "in the interests of pupils who have had their schooling interrupted", it had been decided, where possible, to reopen these schools, with the aid of Government financial support.

But there was one important proviso, said Mr Mew.

"The support would only be forthcoming if the school could function for at least 175 days — not counting weekends and holidays — before December 23 this year.

"Any school able to reopen but unable to meet this condition, would not get the Government aid."

## PRIVATE

Mr Mew said this rule meant that between now and the end of the year it would not be possible for any school to reopen its doors, unless it received private financial support.

"Simply viewed in educational terms, the policy may well be supportable; but in every other respect it is indefensible."

Any delay in reopening the schools meant that children were growing past the normal age for the classes they were forced to leave.

"It has therefore ceased to be only an educational problem, but is also a grave social and political one, for a potentially dangerous situation has developed.

"Against this background, imagination and vigorous action is needed, and here is an excellent opportunity for the new Government to establish its credentials and bring forward something that would be welcomed by every segment of our society," Mr Mew said.

## FIFTY-SEVEN COMPLETE TRAINING COURSE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

## GWELO.

FIFTY-SEVEN superbly fit young men, the survivors of 124 from national service intake 163 who passed through the screening process for officer training, yesterday completed a gruelling 22 weeks' course at the School of Infantry in Gwelo.

At an informal ceremony at the school their parents and friends heard the school commandant, Lieut-Colonel J. C. W. Aust, announce that when they are posted to their units next week 41 will be commissioned as 2nd lieutenants and 16 will be awarded non-commissioned officer rank. They will be dispersed to every single corps in the Army.

Colonel Aust, in his closing address, said that of those initially chosen 124 were accepted on the course. The 57 on parade yesterday were those who had completed it.

Colonel Aust said he didn't believe that leaders were born, but they could be made, and those who were accepted for training had to have certain basic qualities which in the main stemmed from a good upbringing, a good home life, and a solid education.

He told the cadets: "You have undergone a pretty severe test and you have not been found

wanting. You have successfully negotiated 22 weeks of what is probably the most concentrated and perhaps the toughest infantry course in the world. From today you are leaders."

He added: "I don't want you to bother yourselves with thinking about things out of the environment of your individual commands when you leave here. That is not your duty. Our business and yours, until we complete our service, is to fight."

"Make no mistake about it: you are fighting communism, for a better country. You are fighting so that this new State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia can realise its full potential in a peaceful environment. Don't bother with anything other than that, for that is the soldier's job."

He told the parents: "If you didn't think so before he started the course you can take it from me that you have, in every sense of the word, a man for a son."

Colonel Aust presented the commandant's prize to the best cadet in each of the four squads on the course. They were: Rodney Francis Nichole (20) of Salisbury, Noel Leslie Dent (18) of Bulawayo, Mark William Scott (20) of Salisbury, and Anthony John Randall (19) of Bulawayo.

## PLANS TO INCREASE AFRICAN HOUSING REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] **SWEEPING REFORMS** in methods of construction and administration could be introduced to wipe out the African housing backlog.

The new Government is determined that even the lowest-paid worker should have the opportunity to own his own home, and far more attention will be given to low-cost housing, said the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr W. Mthembu.

In an interview this week, the Minister said it was the right of everyone to have the security of their own home, whether it be a core house or mansion.

Investigations were being carried out to find ways of speeding up house construction, and removing administrative bottlenecks. The whole area of local government was confused, and after investigations had been completed "anything might happen."

Housing development schemes must take into account the total needs of the community, and plans submitted for approval should include parks, playing areas, and social centres. Such facilities were essential to the well-being of the community, and should not be forgotten by developers, he said.

Incentives such as cheap land would be offered to commerce and industry to decentralise into areas of high density black population.

It was ridiculous that the great majority of the workforce had to travel for hours to work and back again. Decentralisation of industry would also mean great saving in fuel and transport costs.

The Minister said the size of local government contracts issued would be reviewed. While big developers could build houses more cheaply, small contractors had a lot to offer

the construction industry, both in ideas and economic terms. The minds of major contractors were "in a groove", and new ideas must be encouraged.

Future developments in the field of local government projects and administration would be carried out in consultation with representatives of all sectors of the community, and where democratically and economically viable, would be implemented.

People of all areas must decide their own future, he said. It was unthinkable that a white council could control the running of a population centre where the overwhelming population was black.

It was possible a "pyramid of responsibility" would be established, with proportional racial representation and the authority to administer civil affairs and essential services. This would ensure the interests of all sections of the community were cared for.

## PIVOTAL IMPORTANCE OF NATION EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE Rhodesia is the pivot of the Southern African sub-continent and failure to provide stability in this country will be disastrous for neighbouring countries, said Mr Marshall Robinson, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, opening the association's annual meeting.

"It is of grave concern to us therefore, that the Western powers have been unable to grasp this fact, allowing the highly emotive, purely political issues to consistently override and dominate the economic realities," he said.

There were many problems to be overcome before all energies could be concentrated on developing the country. The first, and most important were the war and the removal of sanctions.

"We recognise that it is vitally important that the war should continue to be fought actively. We must preserve the economic fabric of the country if we are to build on it," said Mr Robinson.

"To many the war has become a complete anathema and, more than any other factor, has

been the cause of the bulk of our white emigration.

"But to succumb now would have far-reaching catastrophic consequences for the people and the economy of this country. We cannot afford to have a major exodus of white skills from this country.

"If there was to be such an exodus life would become intolerable in the extreme. The country would be bled dry in a few short years, with the economy ultimately collapsing.

"In my darker moments I often wonder if this is precisely what the so-called leaders of the West are trying to precipitate."

But the people of the country were determined the country would not succumb, said Mr Robinson.

The war had to be resolved, and with this would flow growth, confidence and prosperity — the three most important ingredients for any successful nation.

## SANCTIONS

No matter how successfully the country had dealt with sanctions, they created another drag on efforts to get ahead.

The positive factors in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's favour were often overlooked, said Mr Robinson.

"We have a stable, diversified and sophisticated economy which all our neighbours, except South Africa, lack. Not only do we make and grow all our needs, we have enough left over for export as well.

"The services we have at our disposal, whether in the fields of banking or transport, are as good as you can get. We have the skills, expertise, ingenuity and a desire to do more and do it better."

But, looking at the country's neighbours, almost without exception they need, to a greater or lesser degree of urgency, what this country has and can provide.

"They have wasted their own assets, adopted postures which have caused their own people to suffer, and have blamed everyone but themselves for the misfortunes which have inevitably befallen them.

"In the process they have placed themselves at the mercy of those who, while pretending to come to their aid, simply drive them into a greater degree of dependency," he said.

## ECONOMIC UNION WITH CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AFRICA ENCOURAGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

**THE Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government encouraged a link-up of Central and Southern African States in an economic union, the deputy Prime Minister, Dr Silas Mundawarara, said yesterday.**

Opening the ACCOR annual meeting in Salisbury he said this country would play an increasingly important part in such a union, "for we have much to offer our neighbours at present and our future contribution is unlimited, given the proper circumstances and conditions".

He was speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister, Bishop Munrorewa.

Dr Mundawarara said: "Once the full potential of our resources has been realised I see Zimbabwe Rhodesia playing an ever increasing role within a central and Southern African economic union which I believe will eventually materialise."

The Government's economic policies were founded on the private enterprise system but this carried much greater responsibility under the new order, he said. "We must do very much more than has been the case hitherto in ensuring that the benefits of such a system are applied to a larger cross-section of the community than at present."

**CAPITAL**

"If private enterprise is to become generally accepted as the best means

for raising everyone's living standards, many more black businessmen must be established as quickly as possible. They will require both capital and know-how and it is the intention of Government to give a very high priority to the provision of these."

The Minister said the country had to develop so that black businessmen could be given maximum opportunity to share in its expansion with the whites. Success depended on complete economic unity "with everyone working together for the common good and sharing in its success to the degree of effort expended."

"For the benefit of the community as a whole we must develop the broadest possible business base — one which will allow the black people to acquire the necessary expertise to play their full part in every aspect of our economic life."

**FOREIGN**

He strongly opposed any attempt to have a "carbon copy" here of any foreign economic system or ideology. It had to be based on the economic order in this country.

Dr Mundawarara warned businessmen against expecting a sudden improvement in trading prospects. "They must not place their expectations too high while our economy continues to suffer from sanctions. For example, we are in no position to waste valuable foreign exchange on the importation of luxuries and so one should be under the misapprehension that a quick fortune is to be made through becoming an importer of such items."

He urged everyone to cut consumption of oil and said locally-made substitutes should be developed. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bule, was discussing this with the private sector.

## COMMENTARY ON PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Jun 79 : 4

[Editorial: "Pedagogic Petrol"]

[Text]

THE unprecedented magnitude of the price increase for all petroleum-based products, announced by the Ministers of Finance and of Commerce and Industry, points up the seriousness of the world oil shortage.

No industrialised nation in the world — including those of the Communist bloc — is immune to the cumulative effect of the growing shortage and the increasingly strident demands of many Third World producers for more revenue.

The process began, as we are all now inescapably aware, with the sudden and concerted raising of prices by the producing nations in 1973. Equally clear is that this action has rebounded on the Third World through the effect it has had on the West.

But the lesson, notwithstanding its clarity, has still not been learned by many nations whose new-found riches are a result of geological fortuity rather than of scientific and technological vigour and ingenuity. Nigeria is a good example of the type.

What the rulers of that country, and those of a like mind elsewhere, should try to understand is that there is more to development and progress than mere money. There is what is popularly known as 'know how', a largely Western attribute that will cost them more as they continue their squeeze on the price and supply of raw materials.

In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the countries of the West — those repositories of the expertise that the Third World so signally lacks — will also have the foresight to understand their own strength.

Then, Western technology can seriously be put to work developing alternative energy sources and industrialists be given the opportunity to exploit those sources. Rhodesia missed out twice in the past on the oil-from-coal process, in 1959 and again in the 60s; its successor-state, still a rich source of coal and white expertise, must not miss out again.



## An opportunity missed

MR Bulle and Mr David Smith missed a great opportunity, in the view of *The Financial Gazette*, when they announced the across-the-board price increase on petroleum products. They had a chance to make some political capital — and they blew it.

They could have imposed the price increase, perhaps a rather larger increase, on petrol for private consumption and on airline fuel and left at the old levels the price of diesel fuel and of illuminating paraffin. This would have had two effects.

One, it would have brought the brunt of the increase to bear on the relatively affluent white population of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, where it can most easily be withstood. Two, it would have served to convince at least some Africans that there is a chance of the present racial imbalance in living standards being adjusted in their favour.

Such an adjustment seems inevitable, whether voluntarily or under duress; and surely the former is preferable.

## FUEL PRICE HIKES TRIGGERS INFLATION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**THE RECENT 30 per cent rise in the price of diesel, coupled with the 20 percent increase in petrol, will cost the public "astronomical amounts" through escalation clauses in Government-issued contracts to the construction industry.**

A spokesman for the Ministry of Water Development said the increase in diesel prices, from \$4.40 a litre to \$5.72 a litre, had passed generally unnoticed by the public, but would add very significant costs to Government development projects.

Final construction costs of the \$3 million Anzengrube Dam at Gweru, due to be completed in three years, had already increased by \$180 000 through direct fuel price increases.

This increase did not take into consideration the most recent rise in fuel costs. More than \$9 000 had been spent from the project's con-

tingency fund to cover contractors' increased costs since the project started in March. It was impossible to foresee the eventual cost of just this one development.

A spokesman for W. J. & R. L. Gulliver (Pvt.) Ltd, said contractors were entitled to claim increased costs back from Government through escalation clauses in their contracts.

Fuel price rises affected all sections of the construction industry, and there was a danger of projects being shelved through lack of finance by sub-contractors. Fuel costs made up between 17 and 20 percent of total contract prices, and with running costs generally had to be paid for in cash.

The Salisbury City Treasurer, Mr L. Galletly, said the latest rise would cost the municipality an additional \$300 000 a year to maintain essential services such as road maintenance, garbage collection, parking supervision, etc.

It was impossible to estimate the additional costs likely to arise from claims by contractors working on municipal housing projects and other

developments, as each project contained "many unknown factors", he said.

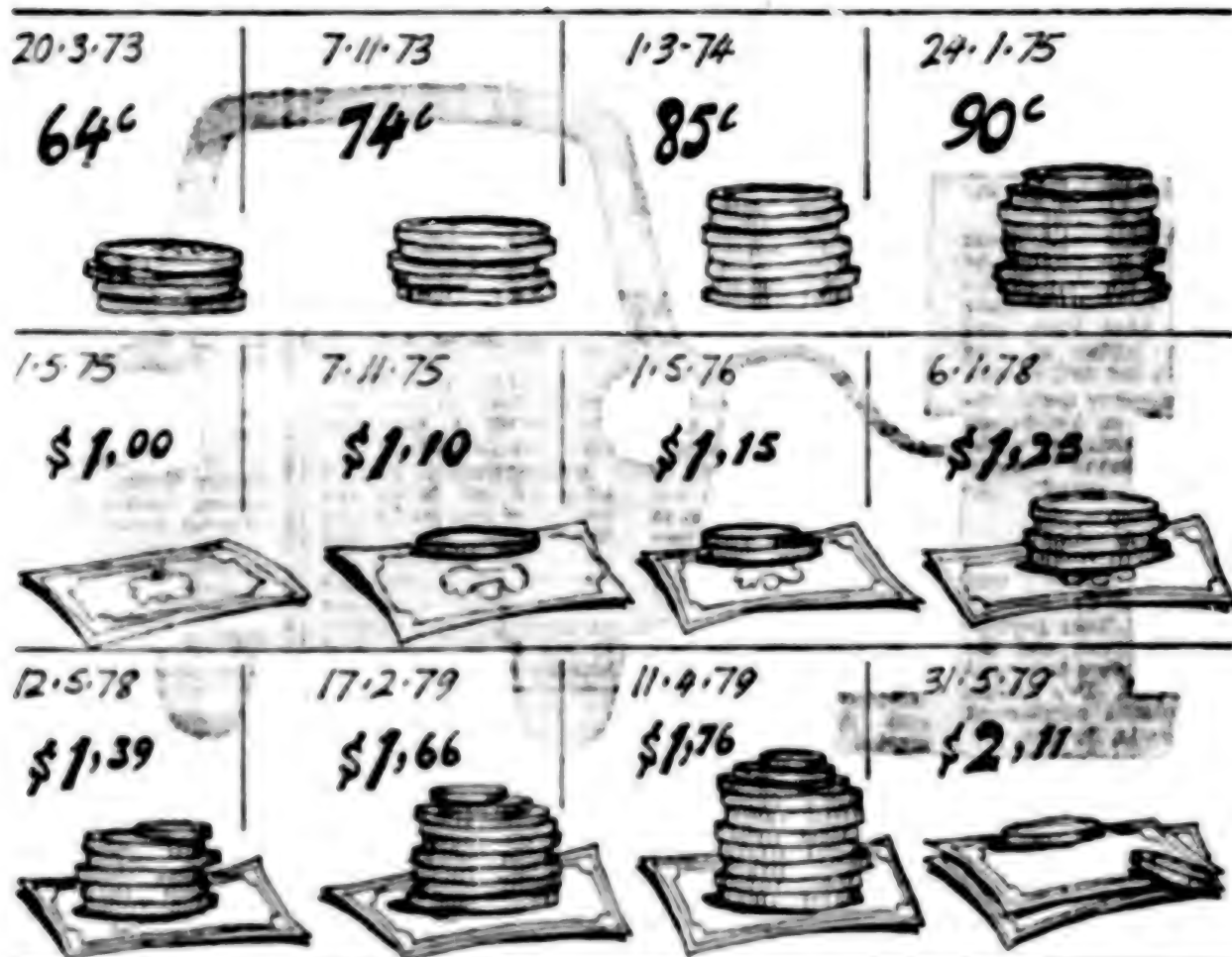
Road transport companies have already increased their charges to combat fuel rises. A spokesman for Coley Hall Transport (Pvt.) Ltd, said local rates had been increased by 7.5 percent, and across the border charges had risen by 12.5 percent.

There had been no noticeable drop in freight carried since the price rise.

A spokesman for Chin Transport (Pvt.) Ltd, said his company's 10 percent freight charge increase would mean the cost of a load of canned goods from Salisbury to Bulawayo and risen from \$2.15 per 100 kg to \$2.35, and clothing freight on the return trip had increased from \$1.68 to \$1.82 per 100 kg.

The chief executive of ACCOR, Mr Jim van Heerden, said it would take about six weeks for the increased charges to be reflected back to the consumer. No immediate price rises directly attributable to increased fuel costs had been noticed.

# PETROL AND YOUR POCKET



THIS chart illustrates the increases in the retail price of premium petrol for five litres since the start of the international oil crisis in 1973. The price has increased 129.7 percent in six years.

# TWENTY PERCENT AIR FARE HIKE PLANNED

Salisbury 197 RHODESIA to English 19 Jun 79 - 1

[Text] **AIR RHODESIA'S** passenger fares and cargo rates are to rise by about 20 percent from July 1, Mr Mervyn Eyett, the airline's general manager, said yesterday.

He said the increases were caused by massive fuel costs, and were necessary if the airline was to avoid heavy losses. All air fares and cargo rates for destinations within Zimbabwe Rhodesia and to and from South Africa are affected.

The last increase of 15 percent came into effect on April 17.

The airline has announced that "for the time being the prices of the Super 2, 4, 6 package tours will remain unchanged.

But other package tours, for example the Savannah tours which take holidaymakers to the Natal coast, will have to go up in price, "although not necessarily by as much as 20 percent", an airline spokesman said.

He said tours marketed by SAA, called Houndey Plan, would also be affected.

The \$545 75-day excursion fare to London remains unchanged "for the time being", an airline spokesman said last night.

He said: "Fares between Zimbabwe Rhodesia and countries other than South Africa are not affected at this stage."

## Increases

Examples of the increases which will come into being from July 1, are:

Salisbury to Bulawayo, one way — now \$35.00 — will rise to \$40.50. Salisbury to Bulawayo, six-day excursion return fare — now \$56.50 — will rise to \$66.

Salisbury to Fort Victoria, one way — now \$27.00 — will rise to \$31.50. Salisbury to Fort Victoria, six-day excursion return fare — now \$46.50 — will rise to \$57.

Salisbury to Johannesburg, one way — now \$97, will rise to \$116. Salisbury to Johannesburg, 10-day to one month excursion return — now \$185 — will rise to \$152.

Ekurouch excursion return fare between Johannesburg and Salisbury — now \$136 — will rise to \$151.

The reasons for the increases were outlined in a Press statement by Mr Eyett. It read:

"The most recent fuel price increase in South

Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia averages at over 40 percent, and this on our present level of flying will cost the corporation an additional \$2 600 000 in the coming year.

"Our operations are confined entirely to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa, where the cost of aviation fuel ranks amongst the highest in the world.

"In 1973, fuel constituted 38.6 percent of our aircraft operating costs. This has now risen to 46.7 percent.

"This massive increase in costs, over which we have no control, has left us with no alternative but to increase fares and rates.

"We are taking this step most reluctantly because of its impact on all sections of the travelling public, but it is unavoidable if the airline is not to incur heavy losses."

Referring to the Super 2, 4, 6 tours, a spokesman for Air Rhodesia said yesterday: "We are endeavouring to the best of our ability to help the tourist industry recover from its problems. So for the time being we are holding these tours at the advertised rates."

But the Skycoast package tours and the Protea tours would "unavoidably" have to be increased — though not necessarily by the full 20 percent, he said.

CSU: 4420

# MINISTER PRAISES CIVIL SERVICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 9

[Text]

**THE Minister of the Public Service, Mr Francis Zindoga, has praised the civil service and vigorously rejected any suggestion that the present administration was a "puppet government" whose strings were pulled by civil servants.**

Government ministers were in full control of their ministries and political policy was being carried out satisfactorily by the civil service, he said in an interview this week.

He stressed that changes in the civil service would not be made just to appease other countries who saw the continuing white presence as a threat to majority rule.

Advancement would remain solely on merit, and positions would not be created or changes made purely to satisfy the masses.

No programme of Africanisation was planned though many more blacks were entering the civil service at lower levels in the administrative branches.

## EXPERTISE

The Minister said the civil service in Zimbabwe Rhodesia had attained a very high level of efficiency and expertise, and it would be extremely foolish to destroy a valuable asset to the national strength and see the country go the way of Zambia and Mozambique. It was much more beneficial to build on the proven existing structure than to tear it down and attempt to rebuild from scratch.

Job applications were flooding in from young African school leavers, and training facilities and programmes were fully staffed.

There was a need for more middle-management executives but experienced technicians and administrators were not attracted by civil service rates of pay, and preferred to remain in the private sector.

Mr Zindoga said there would be an increase to the 44 686 civil servants presently serving the Government, but the increase would be small and in line with the natural growth of the service.

In the course of time, and as experience was gained, it was natural that Africans would come to dominate the senior levels of the service.

CSO: 4420

# TRADE UNION MERGER TALKS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 3

[Text]

## BULAWAYO.

TWO Bulawayo trade unionists attending current negotiations to merge three national groupings of trade unions, Mr Phineas Sithole and Mr Brian Holleran, said yesterday they are impressed by the goodwill between the negotiators.

Mr Sithole, president of the African Trades Union, said: "I feel that the era of working together as a united labour movement has already started. What remains to be done is just the administrative work to bring the new umbrella organisation into operation."

## PROGRESS

Mr Holleran, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said: "From our side we are very pleased indeed with the progress being made and the spirit of goodwill and co-operation being shown."

"We have made a great deal of progress towards drafting a new constitution. We still have to find a suitable name for the new organisation."

The organisations negotiating the merger are the ATUC, the TUC and the ZFL (Zimbabwe Federation of Labour).

The next meeting will be on June 30 and July 1, in the Jameson Hotel, Salisbury.

Once the constitution is in draft form it will be submitted to the general

councils of the three organisations for comment, possible amendment, and acceptance.

"The long-term objective is one organisation incorporating all trade unions in the country," Mr Holleran said.

At the meeting in Salisbury last weekend, were Mr Howard Bloomfield, president of the TUC; Mr Holleran, general secretary; Mr Sithole, president of the ATUC; Mr Moses Derah, general secretary, ATUC; Mr Elfigio Soko, deputy president, ATUC; Mr Ephraim Tavarange, president, ZFL; Mr Abishai Kupfuma, general secretary, ZFL, and an observer from the Commercial Workers' Union.



## JOBS MAY BE CUT IN STOVE INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**UNLESS** the supply of imported components to the country's three suppliers of electric stoves improved there could be employment cutbacks in the industry, says the Consumer Council.

The council has just carried out a survey in the central shopping areas of Bulawayo and Salisbury and found that in 23 shops there were only seven electric stoves in stock, five in Bulawayo and two in Salisbury.

The investigation showed that the industry was in a "critical position" because of the shortage of all electrical appliances, said the council.

The three stove franchise holders — Electrical Radio and Musical Industries Ltd, World Radio Systems (Pvt.) Ltd, and Central African Radio and Electrical (Pvt.) Ltd, — have ceded their foreign currency allocations to the Treger Group so that components can be bought on more favourable terms.

But with allocations based on 1974 sales and prices constantly increasing, the number of components imported was decreasing.

At the same time, the supply of electricity to African townships had

caused demand for electric stoves to soar. Africans were now buying the whole range of stoves, including expensive built-in units, said the Consumer Council.

A check on warranties received by the manufacturers showed that the African market now absorbed about 70 percent of total production.

Central African Radio and Electrical and WRS believed they could sell four or five times their present output, and ERMI said that they were meeting less than 10 percent of the demand for two-plate stoves. Even with an adequate supply of components it would take two or three years to catch up with the increasing demand.

The spares situation is also serious, and spares are issued to dealers only for appliances made by the Treger Group. It is estimated that there are now about 100 000 of their stoves in operation in the country.

## SATELLITE PICTURES USED FOR FOREST MAPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Forestry Commission has started a project to map indigenous forest areas of western Matabeleland from satellite photographs, and if successful wants to extend this to the whole country.

A vital aspect is to find out how much of the indigenous trees have been cleared in the rural areas and so plan new planting programmes.

This is the first time satellite photographs have been used for this purpose in this country, and if the project proves successful other organisations will follow suit. Valuable information on crop programmes, soil types and geology will be gained.

The three-week project is costing a few thousand dollars, which is much cheaper than by normal methods, and makes a reality out of an otherwise difficult task of physically surveying forest areas on foot.

The man in charge is Mr Peter Banks, a divisional manager of the commission. He says that initial results of the 250 000 ha project were "very encouraging".

Interpretation of the photos, from the Landsat satellites which overfly Zimbabwe Rhodesia about every 18 days, depends on good groundwork. In the Matabeleland study, the location of various types of tree is known and appears on the photos in specific colour shades.

This means that any areas showing the same shade will be the same type of tree.

## COLOURS

Photographs and other analyses are made and results are fed into a computer which produces a map. Types of vegetation can be coded numerically and the computer can be programmed to print out individual types.

Government departments have shown great interest in the idea and are waiting for the commission, really the guinea pig for the concept, to evaluate results.

The United States has used this technique to work out Russian wheat production. It photographed all their wheat plantations and so was able to evaluate world prices.

# BREAKTHROUGH IN GOLD MINING REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 14 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**A VITAL breakthrough for gold mining in this country, with recovery rates rising by as much as 30 percent, may be made by the introduction of the carbon in pulp process;**

The first mine in this country to use the process, developed in South Africa, is Lonrho's Athens at Umvuma.

It started operations at a pilot plant on Tuesday and hopes to improve its recovery rate from ore by almost 30 percent from 55 percent to 85 percent.

About 3 000 tonnes of ore a month will be handled by the plant but results will be known only within the next few weeks.

The process, described by the South African Minister of Mines, Mr S. P. Botha, as a "major breakthrough", is used after the traditional cyanidation stage, and

Lonrho bench tests earlier this year showed very encouraging indications which led it to set up the Athens plant.

The principles have been known for almost a hundred years, but have been refined.

In today's process, cyanide pulp containing gold is fed into vessels with the activated carbon grains which "absorb" the metal in rich solution. The "loaded" carbon is then stripped of its gold through elution using sodium hydroxide and sodium cyanide at about 90 deg. C.

The carbon is then heated in a kiln at 50 deg. C and re-activated so it can be re-used.

The group's consulting engineer, Mr Alan Marsh, is very hopeful of success but is adopting a wait-and-see attitude until the pilot plant results have been analyzed.

Besides raising recovery rates from ore, it can also be used on mine dumps, of which there are hundreds scattered throughout Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and on which very little work has been done to extract the gold still around there.

If the process means an increase in recovery of even one-fifth this will earn millions more in foreign exchange and also mean that otherwise marginal or unprofitable mines and small workings could be re-opened.

RHODESIA

GOLD DEPOSITS FORECASTING RESEARCH REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Research into methods of forecasting how far underground gold deposits extend in the country is being carried out at the Institute of Mining Research, Salisbury.

It is believed this study into deposits almost 3 000 million years old, is the most intensive investigation of such ancient deposits so far attempted in the world.

Two of the country's largest gold mines are being examined and results so far are encouraging and confirm predictions about temperatures and chemistry is concerned. If results are conclusive then the research will be extended to other metal-bearing ore deposits.

Detailed investigations have been made in the United States on relatively young deposits, formed less than 70 million years ago. However, the study here is complicated by the many structural and chemical changes undergone since the deposits were first formed.

The study is being made by Dr Robert Foster of the institute who gained his geology doctorate at the University of Manchester for a study of sheelite, which is closely associated with gold in this country.

Says Dr Foster: "The gold, quartz and other minerals are crystallised from solutions at temperatures of between 100 deg. C. and 400 deg. C."

The U.S.\$282 an ounce question is whether most gold was deposited at high or low temperatures.

"This type of research is not warranted on the Witwatersrand deposits," says Dr Foster. "South African deposits were formed by the introduction of alluvial gold into a vast inland sea. So the process of formation was very different to that of most deposits in this country."

## CHANGES IN OFFICIAL LANDS MAP REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 7

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE** Rhodesia's new official land classification map, issued by the Surveyor-General about 10 days ago, shows the former European land and African Purchase Land as incorporated into one area.

The former Purchase Lands were abolished with the repeal of the Land Tenure Act in early February this year and are now administered with former European land as commercial farming land by the Agricultural Land Settlement branch of the Ministry of Lands.

Except where they were surrounded by tribal trust lands, there is no evidence of the former Purchase Lands, and their area is now designated as "other land," along with former European land.

Tribal trust lands are unchanged. In terms of the Tribal Trust Land Act passed this year, whites are still not permitted to occupy land there except under certain conditions, where their presence would be considered "in the interest of the area concerned."

Land administered by the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management is broken down into national parks, safari areas, recreational parks, sanctuaries and botanical reserves and gardens.

New features on the map are the Lake Kariba Recreational Park, bounded in the south by the lake's banks and in the north by the border between Zimbabwe Rhodesia and

Zambia, the line passing through the middle of the lake, and the redesignation of the bulk of the Victoria Falls National Park as the Zambezi National Park.

The former Victoria Falls park has been split, with the immediate environs of the Victoria Falls, the river bank upstream and the gorges downstream retaining the name, while the remaining 55 000 ha comprising the Zambezi River front from the Zambezi camp to the western extremity of the park, southwards, named the Zambezi National Park.

## RNFU CHIEF WARNS OF 'LAND GRAB'

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

**A "LAND GRAB" by dispossessed Africans might occur if steps were not taken immediately to implement land settlement schemes, the president of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, Mr Denis Norman, warned yesterday.**

It was most disappointing, he said, that the Government had not acted to extend existing facilities in readiness for the major agricultural changes to come.

In an interview in Salisbury Mr Norman said all the machinery for land resettlement was already in existence, and needed only to be extended to cope with the expected spill-over of Africans from the TTLA.

The Agricultural and Rural Development Authority and the Agricultural Finance Corporation had the administration to develop the schemes, and only needed the Government's approval to implement the previous Transitional Government's policy.

One year had already been lost since the land development schemes had been formulated, and it was surprising that the spill-over had not yet started.

Mr Norman said agricultural disorder must not be allowed to take place, and decisions should be made on the apportionment of vacant farm land to ensure the maximum agricultural return.

The war made large-

scale resettlement impossible, and the security forces were tied down enough protecting existing productive areas without having the burden of new responsibilities. But steps could be taken to ensure that once the security situation was resolved, the extended administrative machinery was available to swing into action.

Mr Norman said land resettlement schemes must not be financed through returns on farming commodities. Government money and investment by the private sector should be used, allowing crop returns to be ploughed back into farm development.

Financing should be done entirely through AFCC, and ARDA should co-ordinate the development of roads and essential services.

Everything had been spelled out in the Five-year Development Plan released last year, and a start must be seen to be made, he said.

Decisions must be made about agricultural commodity weighing and collection points, so that produce could be channelled to major marketing depots. This should be the responsibility of ARDA, and not of the present agricultural marketing boards. Servicing and collection costs should not be charged to the marketing

accounts of the established produce boards.

Over 4.5 million ha of land had been set aside for settlement, Mr Norman said, and this must be divided into land parcels of economic viability. The land must be advertised, and application made to the settlement authority by farmers and others, so that the administrative processes could begin.

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr Rowan Cronje, commented in an interview yesterday that the administrative processes for implementing land settlement schemes had been finalised and approved, and that an announcement would be made shortly.

It was only correct to wait until studies had been completed, finance approved and the terms of reference of committees decided, before making public statements on a matter of such importance.

The Minister said the framework of a settlement committee had been set up, and members of such bodies as the African Farmers' Union, the RNFU and the RTA would be invited to join.

Proposals by ARDA covering many aspects of land settlement were before the Government, and substantial progress had been made.

## GRAIN CRISIS IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 4

[Text]

**THOUSANDS** of tribesmen in the Beit-bridge district and other parts of Matabeleland South are "hungry for grain", the Provincial Agricultural Officer, Mr Cyril Fisher, said yesterday.

They lived in areas in which the war had prevented them from planting their lands, and where, for the same reason and also because of foot-and-mouth disease, stock sales could not be held.

"There is a real need for carbohydrates — for maize, sorghum and millets — in this area," he said.

"We are trying to arrange that, where veterinary restrictions will allow, cattle and stock sales can be held, so that stock can be converted into cash for food," Mr Fisher said.

There were areas such as Plumtree and Kezi, and parts of some other districts, where sales could

be held, he said. In other areas of Matabeleland South crops had been planted and resulted in "a fairly good yield".

The Provincial Commissioner for Matabeleland North, Mr Trevor Hemans, said there was no indication of hunger in his province. He travelled over the area on Tuesday and noted that tribesmen's grain bins were well stocked.

"I do not think we have much more of a problem this year than in the past," he said. No tribal deputation has called on Mr Hemans with a plea for famine relief.

Several ranchers contacted said there would be an acute shortage of grazing in parts of Matabeleland in October-

November because of the drought this year.

The Government's drought relief scheme is geared to the relief of farmers whose crops fail in the drought.

There are very few commercial crop farmers in Matabeleland. The acting Provincial Conservation and Extension Officer, Mr Jan Hietink, said, adding that a bad season for cattlemen did not have the disastrous impact that a crop failure had for growers.

A drought year was one episode in a two or three year cycle of beef production, he said. The impact could be lessened or reversed in following years. But a crop failure meant an instant, total loss to farmers.

The president of the Matabeleland branch of the RNFU, Mr Max Rosenfeld, commented: "The attitude to the rancher is unrealistic. Because we are forced to sell off cattle in a drought we have plenty of cash in a drought year — but no cattle for the next year's ranching operations."

"We have to pay income tax on the forced sales of a drought year. We should be allowed a 'spread' of income tax."



## DROUGHT RELIEF ASSISTANCE PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 5

[Text]

AN appeals committee will be established for farmers applying to the Government's drought relief assistance scheme "as it is inevitable in schemes of this nature that some inconsistencies will arise", the Ministry of Agriculture announced in a statement in Salisbury yesterday.

"On payment of a deposit of \$20 a farmer who wishes to dispute any award made to him in terms of the scheme may appeal against such award to the committee, which shall make a decision either confirming such award or setting it aside or altering it," the statement said.

"If the appeal by the applicant is successful the deposit will be refunded. It may also be refunded in other cases at the discretion of the Minister."

The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance on an ex-gratia payment basis to any licensed farmer who as a result of the drought, has suffered loss of income on a controlled annual crop, including tobacco and seed maize, and on a non-controlled annual crop which, under average growing conditions, would have contributed not less than 20 percent to his total gross farm income or 20 percent or more of the cultivated area.

A licensed farmer means the holder of a current farmer's licence. Controlled annual crop means maize, sorghum, soya beans, groundnuts, cotton and wheat.

Perennial crops, such as coffee or orchard crops "are excluded in view of the fact that they are, in the main, irrigated crops and, as such, should not have been materially affected by the mid-season drought".

## INCOME

Total gross income means income from all controlled or main annual crops, including the value of retentions, crop insurance "and compensation for crop losses under VOT" (victims of terrorism).

Total crop costs for controlled or main annual crops are "costs including an assessed overhead figure". The overheads to be included are confined to financial payments with an allowance for depreciation and managerial costs. They "exclude the return of own capital invested", the statement said.

"Ideally, assessments of drought relief to farmers in this sector should be based on financial accounts covering the year ending September 30, 1979."

## COSTS

Payment will be made in respect of such crops "provided the total gross income from these crop activities plus an assessed contribution from livestock enterprises, is insufficient to meet total crop costs, including a provision for overhead disbursements during the year ending September 30 1979", the statement said.

"Where livestock constitutes a major enterprise and its failure to recover costs is directly attributable to drought, assistance will be considered on the submission by the farmer of his annual accounts for the drought years."



Obviously, this would prove a protracted procedure, but from the farmer's point of view, in preparation of such accounts and in the Ministry, where interpretation of the accounts would have to be undertaken.

### SALES

"To expedite relief, the scheme provides for assessments to be undertaken immediately after the farmer has completed his crop sales. Provision will also be made for an interim assessment in cases where a farmer is seriously affected by drought and financial assistance is necessary at an early date.

"In order to assess the extent of drought relief in the absence of financial accounts, costs of production will be pre-determined at various yield levels for applicable crops.

"Deductions, where applicable, will be made for costs not incurred.

"A farmer's potential yield in the drought season will be calculated on the average of the yield he obtained in the last three seasons.

"The area planted in the drought season . . . will be taken as the area referred to in his application form or the area returned to the relevant marketing board, whichever is the lower.

"Income will be calculated as follows:

● Crop income on the sales realization plus value of retentions. This will include an assessed value for drought maize converted to silage.

● Contribution to recovery of crop variable costs from beef cattle assessed on the basis of a fixed dollar margin per livestock unit.

● Contribution from other livestock such as dairy, pigs and poultry as an appropriate percentage of sales in the year ending September 30, 1979.

● Other income will include VOT crop compensating and insurance payments.

"The drought relief assessment will be undertaken by the following calculations:

### MARGIN

● In respect of controlled crop and other qualifying crops, (income minus costs equals positive or negative margin. If the sum of the margins is positive then the applicant does not qualify for drought relief.)

● The total crop margin . . . will be adjusted by the assessed contribution from livestock . . . and any resultant final negative margin will equate to the amount of drought relief due.

"Any applicant may be required to submit accounts for the current and previous three years.

"All drought relief payments will be paid to the respective marketing boards for application or stop order procedures in terms of normal cropping arrangements."

The statement emphasizes that an appeal to the appeal committee will be considered only on the basis of the submission by the applicant of his accounts for the drought year, containing all necessary financial information required by the committee.

"All appellants will be bound by the review of the award on appeal, whether the result is an increase or decrease in the total award made."

## RHODESIA

### BRIEFS

**DAVID SMITH CANDIDACY**--A by-election will be held in the Borrowdale constituency on July 24 to fill the vacancy in Parliament created by the appointment to the Bench of Mr Justice Squires, President Gumede announced yesterday. The election on the white roll will take place only if more than one candidate comes forward to contest the seat once held by the former co-Minister of Defence and Combined Operations. In a proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette, the President fixed July 2 as the day on which a nominations court will sit from 10 a.m. in the Water Court, Chaplin Buildings, Salisbury, to receive nominations of candidates. It is believed the Rhodesian Front will field Mr David Smith, the Minister of Finance, as its candidate. Mr Smith did not contest the last elections for the 28 white seats, after announcing his intention to quit politics. He was later persuaded to reverse his decision and to accept an appointment as Minister of Finance. The registration of voters who may vote in the by-election closed on May 31, the proclamation said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 7]

**UNFP PLEA**--The Government of National Unity should be given a chance to get over its teething problems before its leadership is criticised, a statement from the United National Federal Party said yesterday. People in the rural areas did not need a second election but would like to see Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Prime Minister, ruling and bringing peace to the country, Mr Richard Madanire, deputy publicity secretary, said. Rural people needed political education "from men of peace to counteract the teachings of guerillas who are indoctrinated with Russian ideas." "In the Eastern Districts many people have expressed horror and disgust at the stand taken by some internal leaders who are trying to kill the baby of the March 3 Agreement." He urged an early national congress of the party, because without it "the party leadership might find itself out of touch with the feelings of the people at the present moment." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 3]

NEW ACCOR PRESIDENT--Mr B.P. Grubb was elected president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe Rhodesia at the annual meeting of the association in Salisbury yesterday. Mr Grubb, who is chief executive of the Randalls organisation's operations in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa, was deputy president of ACCOR last year. He was born and educated in Belfast and in 1958 he came to Rhodesia on transfer with the Randalls organisation. He became manager of Randalls in 1958. He has been connected with the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and became president of the Salisbury chamber in 1973. The new deputy president of ACCOR is Mr A.W. Anderson, managing director of Dulux Ltd. He is president of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and has served on the executive of the chamber for nine years. ACCOR's new vice-presidents are Mr D.C. Harrison, Mr C.B. Kidia and Mr M.L. Laws. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 1]

ALL FOR REFUGEES--Bulawayo. The Catholic Women's League is to apply pressure on municipalities and the Government to give more help to war refugees, a spokesman for the league said yesterday. It was felt that with refugees in Salisbury living in plastic houses there could be a serious health problem. The national council of the League have written to the Justice and Peace Commission, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Union of the Catholic Women's Organisations urging them to intercede to obtain the release and resettlement of Rhodesian abducted children. The Bulawayo Medical Officer of Health, Dr Ian Watson, said yesterday no deaths had been reported in the city as a result of the cold weather. "It is unlikely people would die. It is not that cold," he said. A Herald Reporter writes that a man of about 60 who was seen being robbed of his blankets the night before, was found dead on Thursday morning near a rubbish bin at the Harare Masika bus terminus. The man, a well-known squatter in the Harare refugee camp, had just received a gift of blankets from St Peter's Church, Harare, people at the masika said. They were too frightened to intervene. Police do not suspect foul play. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 3]

WOMAN ABDUCTED--A 29-year-old woman, Mrs Yvonne Monica Mulligan, was abducted from the Goromonzi farming area by a gang of terrorists on Thursday morning, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported yesterday. The brief communique said Mrs Mulligan was taken from a farm at about 10 a.m. Security forces follow-up operations are in progress. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 79 p 1]

DZVOVA EXPLAINS BACKING--The "growing co-operation" between ZANU and supporters of the two externally based movements lay in the fact that these people were backing the party's challenge to the general election, ZANU's publicity secretary said last week. Mr James Dzvoza was explaining statements he made last week to The Sunday Mail. ZANU had received affidavits corroborating its claims of "gross irregularities" in the April election not only from party members, but also from internal supporters of the Lusaka and Maputo-based nationalists, Mr Dzvoza said. ZANU has refused to take its seats in Parliament in protest against the alleged regularities. The party has called for new elections under British supervision. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 3]

**BLACK EXPECTATIONS**--The business community in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, as well as the government, will have to take major steps to meet the rising expectations of blacks in this country or face the prospect of greater unrest, says Professor Gordon Chavanduka, the new Head of the Sociology Department at the University of Rhodesia. "The increase in rising expectations has been a problem in all of Africa," Professor Chavanduka told the Financial Gazette. "In the rural areas, there will be an increased demand for land and more schools, while in the urban areas people will want more jobs and higher wages," he said. Professor Chavanduka said, however, that he does not feel the problem will be as serious as in other African countries because, as he puts it, "the local politicians have been careful in not raising expectations too much." Professor Chavanduka emphasised that, in a country such as Zimbabwe Rhodesia, business leaders are expected to play a social role, which would not be expected of them in other societies. "They must be seen to be helping society," he concluded. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Jun 79 p 1]

**MINIATURE POWER STATION**--A miniature power station, created at a cost of about \$6,000 in a science laboratory at the University of Zimbabwe Rhodesia will be commissioned on July 4 by the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Arthur Wilkins. The mini power station, a brainchild of the Department of Electronic and Power Engineering, will be used for teaching and research. By stimulating the effects of the Kariba power system it illustrates to students how a power station operates. Two years ago the department elected to use funds granted by the Salisbury City Council to build a small power station. In the course of its construction the Anglo American Corporation have donated equipment to the project. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 2]

**LOAN FLOATED**--The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government yesterday successfully floated its first loan. Subscription lists opened yesterday morning and were closed immediately when the long-term loan for \$25 million with an interest rate of 8.75 percent was fully subscribed, a statement from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Rhodesia announced. The 25-year loan "is to assist in financing developmental expenditure in connection with economic, social and administrative services."--IANA. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 7]

**CURFEW VIOLATORS SHOT**--One curfew breaker has been killed and another severely wounded in separate incidents in the curfew area around Salisbury airport. A Police spokesman said yesterday that at 7.20 p.m. on Monday evening two African men were encountered in the area. "They were challenged by a security force patrol, but they ignored this challenge and attempted to abscond. The patrol opened fire, severely wounding one in the stomach and right ankle. The second man was arrested," he said. The spokesman also said that at 8.00 a.m. yesterday a security force patrol set an ambush on a cow which has been slaughtered by criminals, in the Waterfalls curfew area, when they were approached by three African men. "They were challenged and called upon to stop. They ran away and the patrol opened fire, killing Eric Kurumere Nkulazi (38)." The spokesman issued a strong warning to the public to take curfew regulations more seriously, as numerous arrests have been made in the area. He said patrols could not always afford to challenge, and persons who broke the curfew risked death or injury as a result of their actions. The curfew belt is about 38 km wide and extends to the southern suburbs of Salisbury. The Salisbury airport, New Sarum Air Force

base and the old Kutsaga research station are excluded as they are already protected areas. The spokesman said vehicles could move freely within the area at all times, but anyone found on foot in the curfew area between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. could be shot. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 1]

**POLITICAL CRIMINALS WARNED**--Politically motivated intimidators and thugs would not be tolerated and would face severe consequences, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga, told Police medal recipients at Morris Depot, Salisbury, yesterday. Mr Zindoga told regular reserve members of the Police that evildoers who took advantage of the terrorist war should "beware of the forces of law and order." He said it was the Government's policy to expand the Police force to allow the reserve members to devote all their energy to their farms and businesses. Standards would be maintained throughout this expansion. The Minister said the Government wished to retain the services of Police Reserves but on a local level. This would allow the farmers in the reserve more time on their land, which was vital to the country's economy. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 9]

**THREE CIVILIANS MURDERED**--Combined Operations Headquarters reports the murder of three civilians--including a white Fort Victoria farm manager, Mr Kenneth Frank Hogg, aged 22 and single. Elsewhere in the operational areas terrorist gangs have murdered two black civilians. One victim--a man--was beaten and bayoneted before being burnt to death. Mr Hogg was killed early yesterday when terrorists ambushed his vehicle in the Inyazura farming area. Security forces have killed 21 terrorists and one terrorist collaborator. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 1]

**PM'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE**--The Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will probably occupy Independence, his official residence, next month. His move from Marimba Park, Salisbury, has been delayed because it has been decided to repaint the whole of Independence, and the work is expected to last at least another fortnight. The trek by the bishop and his family in oxwagons, announced earlier, to mark the move to Independence, has been cancelled, according to senior UANC officials. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 2]

**TIME FAVORS GOVERNMENT**--Time is on the side of the Government in the war against terrorism, says Lieut.-Gen. Peter Walls, military commander of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. "I have always held the view that time is on our side, not the terrorists." We can go on and on if we have to, but the terrorists have got to score a victory before Zambia and Mozambique collapse. "Or, alternatively, before these countries' leaders say, 'What the hell, the Muzorewa Government was chosen by free and fair elections, let's recognize it,'" the General said in an interview recently with THE NEW YORK TIMES in Salisbury. But the Commander of Combined Operations warned that the country's security forces faced a tough fight in the months ahead. "A lot more people are going to die." Ultimately though, the drift of the war would be towards the new Government because the terrorist forces were exhausting the economies and the patience of the countries which harboured them--Zambia and Mozambique. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 1]



**NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION**--The greatest task facing Zimbabwe Rhodesians was to "rebuild our torn and sadly mutilated country", said the Secretary for Education, Mr A. J. Smith, yesterday. Mr Smith was addressing the annual service at Blakiston School to commemorate the 1896 Mazoe Patrol. He said the people of this country owed this task to all the people who had made the "supreme sacrifice so that others might live." Mr Smith drew a parallel between people who, in various ways, were helping the country's war effort, and the heroic act of John Blakiston and Thomas Routledge. In 1896, these two men gave their lives to telegraph for help for Alice Mine, besieged during the Mashona Rebellion. Prayers at the interdenominational service were read by the Rev. A. Woodward of the Salisbury Anglican Cathedral and Captain Gideon Mayo of the Salvation Army. Lessons were read by two Blakiston pupils, and the school choir led the hymn singing. The service was commemorated by the Postmaster General, Mr G. Mills. Among the guests, who included descendants of the Mazoe Patrol, were the Minister of Posts and Minister of Transport and Power, Mr P. K. van der Byl; the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. P. Mawanza; Brigadier T. M. Davidson; Deputy Commissioner Mr George Atkinson of the BSA Police, and the Mayor, Councillor Arthur Wilkins. Last Post and Reveille were sounded by members of the BSA Police Band. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 3]

**FUEL RULE VIOLATIONS**--More than 100 people have been prosecuted in Salisbury this year for failing to notify fuel rationing offices of changes in address and place of work, the Fuel Controller says in a statement. "The Fuel Controller reminds the public it is an offence, in terms of the Control of Goods (Motorfuel Distribution) Regulations, 1975, for an individual not to notify his fuel rationing office when there is a change in the circumstances on which his ration was based. Persons changing their residence or place of work frequently overlook the fact that this may well affect the fuel ration to which they are entitled... The public are urged to notify the appropriate fuel rationing office promptly of all changes of this nature." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 5]

**BISHOP TO NAME NEW**--The Prime Minister and president of the UANC, Bishop Mubvumba, has announced that the party will name on Friday the new Members of Parliament to replace the eight former UANC MPs who have resigned to form a new political party. "The last general election was held on a party list system -this means that when a member resigns from a party, which has had him elected to Parliament, he automatically forfeits his seat in Parliament," said a UANC statement released last night. Earlier the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, said if a Member of Parliament crossed the floor, it did not create a vacancy in Parliament. He said the UANC could not bring in people to fill the seats held by the defectors to the new political party who had been elected to the House of Assembly on the UANC party list. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1]

UANC WARNS SMITH--Former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith has been advised by the Matabeleland North province of the UANC to desist from making any public Press statements and comments as they would stand in the way of better understanding between the new State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the free world. In a report published by the Drums of Zimbabwe, official mouthpiece of the UANC, yesterday, party leaders in the province said Mr Smith's "continued utterances" would cause most countries that were inclined to be reasonable to the new government, to retreat when they heard him "shouting in Salisbury." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 79 p 1]

PROFILES OF LEADERS--Beginning with a full-length profile of the first majority-rule Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, the HERALD's Zimbabwe Rhodesia supplement, to be published with this newspaper on June 26, will tell the stories of the outstanding personalities who have contributed to the modern history of this country. There will also be a message to the people from the first President of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Josiah Zion Gumede. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 1]

TALK ON TRIBALISM--Professor Gordon Chavunduka (above), head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Rhodesia, will speak on The Tribal Factor in Politics at a lunch-time public meeting of the National Affairs Association in Salisbury tomorrow. The weekly meetings are in the Anglican Cathedral hall, Baker Avenue. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1]

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS--The Solicitor-General, Mr George Smith, yesterday said his department was working on a number of Bills to be presented to the session of Parliament beginning next week. He said the legislation would probably come before Parliament after the Budget, toward the end of next month, depending on decisions of the Cabinet committee on legislation yet to be formed. However, no radical Bills are expected to come up for consideration during the forthcoming session. Mr Smith said the committee members would include the Leader of the House, Mr Ernest Balle, who is Minister of Commerce and Industry, and himself. The first two weeks of the sitting of the House, starting next Tuesday, will traditionally be devoted to a debate on the Presidential Address by President Gumede. After a short adjournment, the House will reassemble for the Budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith. The House will then consider estimates of capital and current expenditure for the 1979-80 financial year. During this stage, and after, Ministers may bring before Parliament any proposals of legislation approved by the Cabinet committee on legislation. Mr Smith declined yesterday to specify any of the legislation now in the pipeline. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 1]

RISCO FURNACE--Risco's largest blast furnace went back into production this week after being out of action for 30 days. The general manager of Risco, Mr Tom Harris, said the company was poised on the brink of its best ever performance. Several major modifications to the furnace had been made to improve operating efficiency and production, and all ancillary equipment had been stripped down, replaced or repaired. The period between furnace

shut-downs was 4 1/2 years. It was hoped that modifications made to the furnace would increase this period to six years. The picture shows Mr Harris's 13-year-old daughter, Carol, symbolically relighting the furnace. Watching are Mr Tom Harris (right) and the iron plant manager, Mr Bess Daniel. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1]

UNION MERGER--The final draft of a constitution for a new organisation representing nearly 90 trade unions and between 300,000 and 400,000 employees throughout the country is likely to be prepared at a meeting on July 1 of the three national bodies representing unions. A meeting of the presidents and senior officials of the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, the African Trade Union Congress and the Trades Union Congress of Rhodesia in Salisbury at the week-end made considerable progress towards a final draft constitution. "Only a few items are outstanding, and these should be decided at our next meeting, scheduled for July 1," said Mr Howard Bloomfield, president of the TUC. The draft will then be presented to the executive councils of the three national bodies. It is hoped that the new organisation will be set up before the end of the year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1]

WAR CASUALTIES--A Combined Operations Headquarters communique reports the death of Trooper Elke Elsaesser, who was 21 and single and came from Germany. The deaths as a result of wounds received in action are reported of Lance-Corporal Samuel Mitengani, who was 23 and married and who came from Uganda, and Private Yussuf Ismail, who was 25 and single, from Salisbury. Security forces have killed 34 terrorists and 16 terrorist collaborators. Ten civilians have been killed in crossfire. Follow-up operations continued yesterday in the search for Mrs Yvonne Monica Mulligan (39), who was abducted from her farm in the Enterprise area on Thursday. Residents in the area confirmed she had been abducted from her kitchen on the farm Strathlorne, 40 km from Salisbury off the Shagva road, that morning. Her husband manages Strathlorne and another farm, Fairview, owned by the same company. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 79 p 1]

KARIBA FESTIVAL--Kariba is experiencing a mild economic flurry this weekend as about 500 tourists from all over the country have arrived for the town's first water festival. Canoe racing, water skiing and tube racing competitions drew many entries, including teams from the security forces. "We hope to make this an annual water festival," said a festival spokesman. "The object is, of course, to promote tourism and to do this we have to make sure everyone has a ball." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 17 Jun 79 p 2]

MINE MANAGERS PRESIDENT--Mr Denzil Dunn, manager of the Madziwa Mine near Bindura, has been elected president of the Association of Mine Managers. He takes over from Mr George Julyan, general manager of Wankie. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 79 p 1]



HIGHER FUEL PRICES--Negotiations are being held with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for an increase in petrol profit margins for service stations. If a higher mark-up is approved it can only come from one of two sources--a higher retail price or a reduction in the Government's excise duty. The secretary of the Motor Trade Association, Mr Tony Cox, said reduced petrol sales, coupled with the low retail mark-up, made the running of a service station an inviable operation. It was essential that a new agreement between the association and Government be negotiated, or many retail petrol outlets would close. A spokesman for a leading Salisbury service station said the latest price rise had reduced the volume of petrol sold considerably, and the margin on premium grade petrol had fallen from 8,2 percent to 6,8 percent, or only 2,7c a litre. This was uneconomic, he said. The margin on diesel was only 6,1 percent, or 2c a litre. A Treasury spokesman said the excise duty on petrol had remained constant for several years at 7,5 percent, or 3,2c a litre at the present price of petrol. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BOUBACAR GUEYE DISCUSSES MRS PARTY PROGRAM

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26-27 May 79 p 4

[Report by Abdallah Faye: "We Want To Change Everything"]

[Text] Boubacar Gueye, Secretary General of the Senegalese Republican Movement (MRS) held his first press conference since the acknowledgement of his party, 7 February last. The press conference was held yesterday morning at Dakar's Chamber of Commerce.

In his preliminary statement, the MRS Secretary General pointed out, first of all, that this conservative party is, unquestionably, the first to be established in Senegal. He further explained that the party was based on traditional values rather than on a model of a society aimed at fundamentally changing the way of life, but that the party would proceed on the basis of a study of the behavior and aspirations of the Senegalese people to "try to preserve their specific qualities and originality and, above all, to protect the people from the pollution brought about by the inhumane industrial civilization which is stalking us."

Explaining the first part of his speech dealing with basic freedoms and human rights, Boubacar Gueye explained the difference between the program of the MRS and those of the other Senegalese parties. "The purpose of the program is to give these freedoms the absolute intangible and indescrible nature such as no law, under the pretext of controlling them, could affect them in the least unless, naturally, in limited cases stipulated by the constitution."

Having emphasized that the MRS is convinced that the majority of the Senegalese people wants private ownership "which is one of the exigencies of the human condition and that nothing is served by socializing poverty," Boubacar Gueye explained that his party was in favor of a reform of the current judiciary system inherited from Roman law and French customs. It favored the creation of a constitutional and human rights court side-by-side with an inter-African justice and arbitration court which would take over the functions of the court in The Hague.

According to its leader the MRS would like to institute a "totally independent" judiciary whose main task would be not to advise the government but to try it. Actually, he suggests that the members of the supreme court be appointed for life "with no possible assignment other than to become members of an international legal institution...."

Speaking of the political program Beubacar Gueye explained that his party favored the institution of a bicameral parliament adequately supplied with manpower, materials, and technology to enable those elected to submit draft bills... "...and be satisfied with voting on bills drafted by the executive which, quite frequently, is far more concerned with safeguarding its political interests..."

Furthermore, he indicated that his party asks of the government to be liable collectively as well as individually; that the executive power be neutral concerning the other parties; that balloting be constitutionalized and that the constitution may not be revised before three legislative sessions, "so that the current executive powers may not introduce circumstantial modifications, thus favoring one or several parties constituting it." Furthermore, the MRS calls for "a basic law determining the conditions in which the parties would benefit from national budget subsidies, as they perform a public mission and constitute a necessary component of the democratic order."

He calls for diplomatic relations to be maintained with all countries in the world while expressing solidarity with those fighting to regain their independence, and promoting a better structure of inter-African bodies..." meaning that (...) in terms of the MRS a constitutional reform would be insufficient. One should draft not another constitution but a different constitution."

On the economic level, major political lines of the MRS may be summed up in freedom of trade and enterprise which would enable the currently unemployed youth to go into business; state nationalization of neglected private sectors for else sectors poorly run by private enterprise or else managed under conditions detrimental to the public interests."

He calls for the elimination of wage ceilings in the public and private sectors; the elimination of all monopolies and observance of the charter of the economic rights and duties of countries as approved by the United Nations (on 12 December 1974). "Among others, for the preservation and free exercise of total and permanent sovereignty over all natural resources and economic activities, including ownership and the right to utilize and handle them..."

In the field of industrialization the MRS would watch over the transfer of technological systems and the installation of polluting industries of a kind not corresponding to the raw materials produced by our countries.

In addition to the abolishment of ONGAD (National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development), he calls for increasing the funds of the BNDS

[Senegal National Development Bank] "within which the specific agency should be set up to grant long-term loans to the rural population at a "low interest rate" enabling them to improve their way of life and work..."

On the agricultural level the main concern is that of the building of dams "along all the waterways of Senegal in such a way as to acquire sufficient resources enabling the peasants to grow crops on a year-round basis and be properly fed. This would greatly reduce the great exodus from rural areas."

Furthermore, the MRS calls for the modernization of agriculture which would make intensive cultivation possible and will enable the peasants to acquire savings "thus freeing them from chronic indebtedness." It calls for the better use of the capital by the farms, made possible through the availability of water, the sowing of fodder crops, and concern for strict health care. Fishing by small enterprises would be privileged and the various fishing agreements concluded with other countries would be revised....

On the social level, the MRS calls for a better protection for the Senegalese living abroad, particularly in France, the reorganization of OHLM (Office of Moderate Rent Housing), and the technical study of the necessary social materials aimed at reducing housing construction costs. It calls for the granting of equal pensions to war veterans, whether Senegalese or French.

In terms of public health, the MRS would promote traditional medicine compared with modern medicine...

In the field of education, the MRS, which has already called for the abrogation of the Family Code, asks that the children be mandatorily sent to school at the age of 10, after having been subjected to serious religious education. This would be an educational process which would be continued throughout their primary and secondary schooling.

He also calls for the creation of two Moslem universities, in Touba and Tivarsane, and the adaptation by the state of religious teaching provided by other faiths. In addition to the use of national languages, the school system would have to be reformed completely. University franchises should be restored and the vocational guidance system reviewed.

Answering the many questions asked on the first part of his presentation (politics and human rights) Bouda, or Gueye pointed out, first of all, that it was necessary to go back to understand the reasons which had led them to adopt the conservative way. Following the departure of the colonizers, he pointed out, the Africans began by imitating them by totally neglecting their ancestral values to which they should return if we are to regain our identity. "We believe that freedom in their pure state existed in Africa," he emphasized, before explaining that currently one should take into consideration the religious phenomenon which is the yeast of the Senegalese people. "We do not want the industrial society of the year 2001, however," he added, "time could remain oneself without being the enemy of progress."

On the subject of the option of his party, he explained that it had been carefully thought out, for it was based on the study of the political situation in Senegal. The Senegalese people, he pointed out, are an old people. They want their basic freedom (one of the requirements of the human condition). They believe in the family values (the fact that four percent of the salaried individuals support the rest proves their solidarity).

Speaking of the right wing, he pointed out that from the Islamic viewpoint God favors the right (the Koran is written from right to left and the Moslems in their grave lie on their right side), having described the success of conservatives throughout the world (Japan, Canada, Great Britain, and Sweden). "We want our difference to be acknowledged," he explained.

Speaking of political parties he called for the total recognition of all currents before indicating that he was promoting not an Islamic republic but a religious republic.... On the subject of economic questions, he explained that his party was not in favor of social inequality but of giving everyone his opportunity. Boubacar Gueye then pointed out that as to the suppression of the ONCAD, he was unwilling to reestablish the system of fields involving a huge number of intermediaries. He pointed out that in terms of his party interest was the motor running the economy.

As to education, raising the age of school attendance, he explained, was based on the level of maturity: "all current Senegalese leaders started school at the age of 10...."

Why did the party not join the RND (National Democratic Rally)? "Our program is not like any of the other parties. We want to change everything." Should the Family Code be amended or entirely discarded? "It should not be reformed but changed, for it is against Islamic and Christian religious laws. We would have a multiple code like other countries. The Family Code was drafted for another century. It is not ours."

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CSO: 2400

STABEX COMPENSATING FOR PEANUT PRODUCTS EXPORTS DECLINE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23-24 May 79 p 3

[Excerpts] The catastrophic peanut harvest of the agricultural season 1977-78 has resulted in a significant decrease in 1978 export income from the EEC for peanut oil and cattle cake.

Thus the STABEX (stabilization of export income) mechanism, one of the planks of the Lome Convention linking Senegal and 55 other African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) with the EEC, must operate at its maximum for Senegal.

This afternoon, in the Brussels headquarters of the Commission of the European Community, Ousmane Seck, minister of state for finance and economic affairs, and Claude Cheysson, a member of the commission (development), will sign the papers for the compensatory transfer of 49.9 million UCE for the oil and 15.2 million for the cattle cake, adding up to a total of 65.1 million UCE, about 18.9 billion CFA francs (rate of exchange being 1 UCE equal to 290 CFA francs).

It is then, the balance, some 13.6 billion CFA francs, that Senegal will receive in the next few days. Thus Senegal is the ACP country which will have benefited from the largest STABEX payment since the Lome Convention took effect in 1975.

This seems an appropriate occasion to review the institutional mechanism that permits this transfer and the assurances it represents for the harmonious development of the economies of the ACP countries.

Title 11 of the ACP-EEC Lome Convention, the stabilization of income based on the export of primary products, is designed to counteract the deleterious effects of instabilities in export income, thus allowing the ACP countries to assure the stability, the profitability, and the continued growth of their economies.

For Senegal, only peanut products (peanuts in the shell or unshelled, peanut oil, cattle cake) are eligible for STABEX assistance.

Senegal has the right to ask for a financial transfer if, based on the results of a calendar year, its receipts from the products mentioned above exported to the community, are at least 7.5 percent less than an index level representing the average export income from these products during the four preceding years. The difference between the index level and actual receipts constitutes the basis for the transfer.

It is evident that such a system which actually represents a form of insurance against a possible bad year, can only be carried on if it has available the considerable financial resources necessary. In the context of the ACP-FEC Lomé Convention, and during its existence, an overall sum of 375 million UCE, about 107 billion CFA francs, has been allocated to the system to cover its commitments.

Already 18 ACP countries in 1975, 12 in 1976 and seven in 1977, have received transfers for overall sums of 73.37 and 20 million UCE respectively. Initial funds and donations are to be reconstituted by making the transfers reimbursable except by the least developed countries. Dispositions have been taken to set the terms of reimbursement of the transfers in such a way that their application will not go against the original objective of the enterprise, which was to "assure stability."

Each country benefiting from a STABEX transfer must contribute to reconstituting the system's resources in the 5 years following the transfer. In order to respect the objectives as outlined above, the transferred amounts are interest free and payments are not made by fixed annual sums. Reimbursement is subordinated to the development of resources coming from export income in such a way as not to go against the initial objective of the system as described above.

Thus, it must be noted that STABEX is not a "method of financing" but a "mechanism" (in italics) which allows an ACP country whose export income, falling through forces beyond its control and endangering its economy, can be supported by having at its disposal ready financial liquidity designed to meet the danger incurred.

8860

CSO: 4400



## SIERRA LEONE

### BRIEFS

**AID FOR ROAD PROJECT**--The Dutch government has donated 300,000 leones toward the national feeder roads project in Sierra Leone. The feeder roads project is being undertaken by care in Sierra Leone and is jointly financed by the Sierra Leone government, the World Bank, USAID and CARE. This project constructs roads and bridges connecting agricultural areas to main motorable roads to give farmers greater accessibility to agricultural extension services, production inputs and marketing outlets. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 79 p 1 AB]

**INDIA INCREASES TECHNICAL AID**--India is to increase her technical assistance to Sierra Leone, it was disclosed at the weekend. Such assistance, according to an Indian government delegation, will be made in agro-based and small scale industries, machinery and personnel training. The four-man delegation, led by Mr Mukund Rajopadhye of India State Trading Corporation, said the Indian government strongly felt that there are "every opportunities [as published] for economic cooperation between the two countries. Trade joint ventures and export promotion are envisaged in this area according to Mr Rajopadhye. The delegates, who are touring ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries to study and advise their governments on possible areas of economic cooperation, were briefing newsmen at the Idoan Consulate in Freetown at the weekend. During their 2-day visit, they met Economic and Development Minister Dr S. S. Banya and top officials of the Chamber of Commerce. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jun 79 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4420



ISRAELI AMBASSADOR REVIEWS EXPANDED RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 79 p 7

[Excerpts]

**CAPE TOWN. —** The retiring Israeli Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Itzhak Unna, said in an interview on Thursday that he saw great prospects of closer economic ties between Israel and South Africa.

He added: "We feel rather pleased with the pattern of constructive co-operation that has evolved since the visit to Israel in 1976 of Mr John Vorster."

Mr Vorster, Prime Minister at the time, concluded the visit by entering into a bilateral economic, scientific and industrial agreement with the then Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin.

The two leaders also agreed to a joint committee at Cabinet level which would

review annual economic relations between the two countries.

Moves to strengthen economic ties have included several exchanges of visits at different levels. There has been agreement on a joint air service, the South African Government has agreed to the sale of Israeli Government bonds in South Africa, there has been agreement to avoid double taxation, and Israeli vessels have been given the right to fish within South Africa's extended fishing limits.

"What I also regard as extremely important are the scientific exchanges taking place. A whole programme has been developed to pool our research resources and scientific knowledge. This can only help to develop better results on both sides, particularly in areas where we have common problems."

CSO: 4420

INFORMATION CRISIS NOT ENDED BY ERASMUS REPORT

Criticism of Erasmus Report

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron: "Sorrowing Nats Accuse Erasmus"]

[Text]

**THE ASSEMBLY. —**  
There are growing signs of discontent in National Party circles, right up to Cabinet level, about the opinions expressed in the final report of the Erasmus Commission about the former State President, Mr B J Vorster.

The Nationalists accept the recommendations of the report but, without exception, feel the deepest sorrow for Mr Vorster especially over the conclusions reached by the commission which, they allege, were based on scraps of evidence.

When Mr Justice Erasmus was approached by The Citizen about this allegation he

said: "As soon as the select committee has tabled the evidence the public will be able to judge for themselves whether the commission was right or wrong."

A motion was passed in Parliament for the appointment of a select committee to consider and report on the publication of evidence taken by the commission during its inquiry into irregularities in the former Department of Information.

The motion prevents anyone other than a member of the select committee, or a person authorised by the committee, having access to the evidence.

It was understood yesterday that the public might have to wait months before the evidence was made available for publication.

## Questions About Botha, Horwood

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN - The hopes of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the final report of the Erasmus Commission would put the Information scandal behind him, have been dashed.

National Party sources are saying that the Prime Minister's problems are only just beginning.

Until now, Mr Botha has managed to remain in control of the Info scandal, using it as a godsend to destroy his arch political rivals and entrench himself firmly in power.

Now, Mr Botha's main concern will be to stop the Info ripple effects from hitting him, while keeping control of a deeply divided party with strong loyalties towards fallen leaders, who share their belief that the full story has not been told.

The Transvaal verkrampies in particular have learnt a lesson from the fall of Dr Connie Mulder and Mr John Vorster, formerly the party's two most powerful men - that Mr Botha will move ruthlessly against any opposition in his efforts to defeat his political opponents and safeguard his position.

Many questions are being asked about Mr Botha and Senator Owen Horwood and the Information scandal cover-up.

They point out that the cover-up of Information irregularities was found to be the most serious charge levelled against Mr Vorster, the former State President, and are wondering whether a similar charge can be levelled against other members of the Cabinet who, by their own admission, knew everything about the major Information irregularities by September 1978.

In particular, they point out that more than two months later Mr Botha told a Press conference in Pretoria that no Defence funds were allotted to the Department of Information and

dismissed the Mostert evidence as "one-sided", when he knew it was correct.

During the past week, there were several indications of the problems Mr Botha faces.

- Mr Vorster is to fight back in an attempt to "clear his name" and have the full Info story told.

- Dr Mulder is confident there is still a lot more to come and that it is only a matter of time before he makes a political comeback.

- The strong dissatisfaction over aspects of the Erasmus report, particularly its failure to clear up the many questions surrounding the role of Senator Horwood and its about-turn on the role of Mr Vorster on the basis of virtually the same evidence.

- Info culprits could land in court, leading to public cross-examination and further probing.

- Although members of the National Party caucus are remaining silent at present, they are clearly waiting for a "break" to show open sympathy for their disgraced leaders, particularly for Mr Vorster.

Mr Botha has cracked the whip in the caucus and warned members that he will not tolerate support for Dr Mulder or leaks to the Press.

Within two hours, the events in the caucus had been leaked to the Press.

And it has become clear that the premature leak of the Erasmus report was not simply "gross negligence". Over the weekend, Mr Botha reacted angrily to rumours of a clash between himself and Mr Vorster over the final Erasmus report.

National Party sources doubt whether Mr Botha's tactics in his caucus will succeed in uniting the party behind him.

The favourite phrase among dissident Nationalists these days is "It won't go away".

## SIGNIFICANCE OF RANDFONTEIN ELECTION RESULTS ASSESSED

'THE CITIZEN' Editorial

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 79 p 6

[Editorial]

THERE is little for the comfort of the National Party in the Randfontein by-election.

It is true that the majority which the NP achieved was still a substantial 3 463 votes.

But the ultra-right wing Herstigte Nasionale Party polled 2 428 votes, to come second in the four-cornered contest.

This is a development which is cause for some concern.

### Extremism

The HNP represents White extremism at its worst.

And the party was able to feed on White grievances to the extent that it pushed up its support by 1 896 votes over the 1977 figure.

This is too much for comfort

South Africa cannot afford a White backlash of any proportions in these times of essential change.

That such a backlash was evident at Randfontein is something which anyone who has the true interests of the country at heart will deplore.

The extreme Right is just as bad as the extreme Left.

Any attempt to push the country back to oxwagon politics when it faces so many threats from within and without is just as foolish and unacceptable as any attempt to bring about majority rule through a system of power sharing.

However, though Randfontein throws out a warning signal that there is greater support for extremism, the result should not cause undue gloom.

### Special circumstances

There were special circumstances in Randfontein, as we pointed out in a leading article on Monday.

For one thing, Randfontein is the home town of Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, and there were many Nationalists who must have abstained, or voted HNP, in protest against the manner in which he was politically disgraced.

A favourite son had been removed from his Ministerial post, deprived of the leadership of the party in the Transvaal and finally expelled.

It would have been a miracle if friends and supporters of Dr Mulder had voted for the National Party in the circumstances.

In addition, Dr Mulder has made no bones of the fact that he considered himself to have been singled out as a scapegoat for Info.

The leaking of the final Erasmus report, resulting in the tabling of the report two days before the election, also had an impact on these voters, as well as others worried about the Info affair.

Especially as the State President, Mr Vorster, was implicated by the report, this giving some credence to Dr Mulder's charge that others were involved in Info.

At the same time, the resignation of the State President in sensational circumstances also had its effect.

Info, therefore — and particularly Info in a constituency which Dr Mulder had represented for many years — was a decisive factor in reducing the NP vote.

## Miners' backlash

There were also other equally important issues.

Randfontein is a constituency with a substantial number of miners.

Many of them were affronted by the refusal of Minister of labour, Fanie Botha, to intervene in the wildcat strike.

The miners' leader, Mr Arrie Paulus, was involved in angry clashes with Mr Botha over the Wiehahn report, with Mr Paulus walking out of meetings on two occasions.

One can say with certainty, therefore, that the NP lost quite a few miners' votes because of the tension between the miners and the Government.

Adding to this tension was the recommendation of the Wiehahn commission that job reservation in the mining industry should be phased out.

This in itself was like a red rag to a bull, the miners being among the last groups protected against, and resisting, Black advancement.

Wiehahn, together with Riekert, became an issue exploited to the full by the HNP, whose "kaffer op sy plek" attitudes coincide with the views of many miners.

## Bread-and-butter

Finally, there were bread-and-butter issues which the Government seems unable to handle with any kind of success.

We refer to rising prices of basic foodstuffs and commodities.

A week before the election the Government allowed milk, butter and cheese to soar in price.

At the same time it announced its intention of introducing severe petrol curbs, which resulted in speculation that there would be a big hike in the petrol price.

Hard-pressed voters, other than diehard Nationalists, would understandably think twice before voting for the NP when it appeared that the consumer and the motorist were being severely penalised.

In the emotional atmosphere of a by-election such as that at Randfontein, explanations as to why these increases are necessary hold little water.

We said on Monday that the signs were far from propitious for the NP to maintain its majority — and our prediction proved correct.

## Don't be scared

However, the Government should not be frightened by Randfontein from pursuing its more verlig policies based on Wiehahn and Riekert and involving the removal of discriminatory laws and practices.

The special circumstances in this constituency conspired to make the reduction in the NP's majority far worse than it would be in ordinary circumstances, or in other constituencies.

However, the Government would do well to improve its relations with the miners, especially by means of talks to convince them that they need have no fear of Wiehahn and Riekert and that the HNP is simply making sickly and dangerous propaganda out of the two reports.

It should also give urgent attention to bread-and-butter issues, since only by keeping the cost of living in check can it stop these issues playing a dominant role in elections to come.

Of the other parties, the New Republic Party can be encouraged by its 1 415 votes at Randfontein; it is still the Opposition party with the broadest appeal overall.

If it can get financial backing on a par with that of the PFP, and if it can publish a newspaper to support it, it will do much better than it has been doing.

## No relevance

The Progressive Federal Party, whose candidate lost his deposit by polling only 681 votes, demonstrated once again that it has no relevance, being a rich man's party confined to the wealthier areas of Johannesburg, Sandton and Bryanston and the Cape Peninsula.

The PPP has no way of breaking through into the platteland; no way of capturing workers' constituencies in towns.

It will cease to be the official Opposition at the next election because it is not an official Opposition with any broad-based support.

## HNP Success, Plans

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, and his top lieutenants are expected to fight a number of key by-elections in the most concerted attempt in their party's 10-year history to gain a foothold in Parliament.

Jubilant after slashing the Nationalist majority by 4 300 votes in this week's Randfontein by-election, Mr Marais indicated he was anxious to stand in one of the by-elections, but said a decision had still to be taken.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said from Cape Town that the Randfontein result was a severe jolt for the governing party.

"It shows to what extent there is dissatisfaction among the voters in a peri-urban mining area on the Witwatersrand.

"But sadly for South Africa the shift away from the Nationalists is towards the dangerous and verkrampte HNP."

The by-elections which the HNP wish to contest are also in blue collar constituencies--Rustenburg with its large population of mineworkers and Koydoespoort and Germiston, each with a high percentage of railway workers.

Koydoespoort will be contested for the National Party by Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, retiring Administrator of the Transvaal.

His successor, Mr Willem Cruywagen, has resigned as MP for Germiston.

The vacancy in Rustenburg was caused by the appointment as Ambassador to The Netherlands of the sitting MP, Dr Paul Bodenstein, a strong supporter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The HNP increased its support nearly five-fold in the Randfontein by-election, polling 2 428 votes.

The Nationalist candidate, Dr Boy Geldenhuys, polled 5 001 votes, a massive 2 600 vote reduction in the number of votes gained by the former MP, Dr Connie Mulder, who resigned from the Cabinet and was expelled from the National Party because of his role in the Information scandal.

The Nationalist newspaper, Die Vaderland, said yesterday

that the major factor in the NP's Randfontein setback was the crisis of confidence the Afrikaner had in his leaders as a result of the Information scandal.

"This created a climate of protest probably unknown in the history of the National Party," Die Vaderland said.

The Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports that the PFP's economic spokesman, Dr Zac de Beer, warned yesterday that if the Government allowed its exaggerated fear of the HNP to slow down its responses to the Wiehahn and Riekert Commission reports then South Africa was in for a period of industrial disturbance.

Industrial relations would take a hard knock if the Government was frightened into at-

titudes calculated to appease its Right wing.

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Andre Malherbe, said it would be a gross over-reaction on the part of the Government to harden its Rightwing attitudes because of the result of one by-election.

The large disgruntled miners' vote was one reason for the big drop in its majority.

"It would be extremely unwise of the Government to take Randfontein into account in the formation of its labour policies by a reflex lurch to the Right."

Sapa reports from Cape Town that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday that while the National Party did not exactly do well in the Randfontein by-election, the opposition parties had made "a real hash of things".



'RAND DAILY MAIL' Editorial

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jun 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Disenchantment in Randfontein"]

[Text]

**A**DMITTEDLY, Randfontein did not offer a totally clearcut test of near-city reaction to the Info scandal. A number of factors played their part in Wednesday's by-election: Dr Connie Mulder's personal standing in his former constituency; the emotional shock of Mr Vorster's resignation as State President two days before; and the HNP's ugly playing to white racial passions in the labour field.

But having made these cautionary qualifications, Randfontein is clearly a significant indicator of the attitude of voters, and especially of Afrikaners. The 53,5% poll was the lowest recorded in a critical by-election since Union in 1910: the droves of Nationalist voters who stayed away were signalling their disenchantment with their party. The fact that the HNP increased its support to such an extent (although it did, of course, start from the pitifully small base of its 530 votes in the 1977 General Election) does also show that Nationalists are interested in seeking an alternative.

These various aspects taken to-

gether spell trouble for the Government. It has to deal with supporters who are dismayed at the handling of national affairs, and who are bewildered by events in their own party.

Dr Andries Treurnicht in particular could suffer: this was his first election test as Transvaal leader and he will be open to blame by his opponents. The contrast will inevitably be drawn with the Cape party's recent success in the Swellendam and Beaufort West by-elections.

There is equally little comfort for the parliamentary Opposition. Present circumstances could hardly be better for an Opposition whose job it is to evict the Government; opportunities abound for attacking the ruling party's incompetence and worse, and to drive hard in placing a realistic and attractive alternative in front of voters. Yet both the NRP and the PFP fared dismally.

There are no easy answers for the Opposition. But what we do know is that the Nationalist road is so certain to bring catastrophe that alternatives must be pursued, whatever the setbacks.

## 'SUNDAY TIMES' Analysis

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Colleen Hendriks]

[Text]

THE OUTCOME of the parliamentary by-election in Randfontein points to one thing: From now on the Nationalists will have to fight for every vote.

The party's majority in the crucial by-election in this far West Rand constituency was slashed by more than half this week, turning it into a near-marginal seat.

Dr Connie Mulder held the seat with a commanding majority until his resignation from the Cabinet and expulsion from the NP because of his role in the Information scandal.

Political observers believe that in future the NP will have to contend with a growing number of stayaway voters and the erosion of its right flank.

The by-elections in Rustenburg, Germiston and Kooerspoort — all blue-collar constituencies — will serve as an excellent testing ground to determine the extent to which the party's right wing is crumbling.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party will contest at least two of the by-elections in the most concerted attempt in the party's 10-year history to gain a foothold in Parliament.

□ □ □

THE HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said this week the party might be prompted to fight all three by-elections in the light of its success in Randfontein on Wednesday.

The HNP candidate, Mr Neville Warrington, increased the party's support five-fold in the mining constituency, polling 2 425 votes in the low-

est percentage poll in a critical by-election since 1910.

The party, which is crashing in on a rightwing dissent in the NP, went into the by-election with more ammunition than any party has had at its disposal since 1948.

This included:

- The Government's labour concessions to blacks.
- Drastic price hikes in basic commodities.
- The Information scandal.
- The Erasmus commission bombshell.
- The emotional shock of Mr Vorster's resignation as State President two days before the election.

Attempts by Mr Vorster and Dr Mulder to clear their names could provide the HNP with new items for their armoury.

If the HNP succeeds in repeating or bettering its performance in Randfontein, it will not sugar-walk for the NP's Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Already the contrast is being drawn between the Cape party's success in Swellendam and Beaufort West and the results in Randfontein.

Randfontein was the first by-election in the Transvaal since Dr Treurnicht succeeded Dr Mulder as provincial leader of the NP.

The NP candidate, Dr Boy Geldenhuys, only managed to notch up 5 981 votes compared to the 8 293 of his predecessor, Dr Connie Mulder.

Kooerspoort will be contested for the NP by Mr Sybrand van Niekirk, outgoing Administrator of the Transvaal.

Mr Van Niekirk, who has left no stone unturned to have

Church Square's historic western facade demolished, is not a popular choice.

His successor has resigned as MP for Germiston.

The vacancy in Rustenburg was caused by the appointment as Ambassador to the Netherlands, of the sitting MP, Dr Paul Bodenstein.

There was little comfort for the official opposition in the outcome of the Randfontein by-election. The PFP, in fact, lost its deposit and any hope it had of breaking out of the upper-middle-class-urban cocoon.

□ □ □

THE New Republic Party, on the other hand, succeeded in retaining much of the momentum it gained with its performance in the Swellendam by-election last month.

It has done much to bolster the moral of the NRP, which sees itself as the next official Opposition in Parliament.

But it might have stamped out any possibility of an election pact between the PFP and NRP to win the 20 marginal seats in a general election.

"These three-cornered contests cost the opposition 20 seats in the 1977 general election," said Professor Willem Kleyhans, one of South Africa's foremost political analysts.

"History will never forgive the leaders of the PFP and the NRP if they do not make a combined attempt to win those seats for the opposition."

What is needed is an electoral pact to determine which party will contest which constituency, he said.



## BOTHA INAUGURATES CENTRAL CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 79 p 5

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — Each generation should have the courage to look anew at its problems, because circumstances were always changing, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Officially opening the first meeting of the Central Consolidation Committee of the Plural Relations Commission, Mr Botha said it was foolish to think that once a certain standpoint had been adopted, it could not be changed.

The Central Consolidation Committee is to consider more meaningful consolidation of the homelands, beyond the confines of the 1936 Land Act.

The committee comprises representatives of both the public and private sectors — Government departments, organised industry, commerce and agriculture, the military and the academic community.

Mr Botha said it was generally agreed that the promise contained in the Land Act had to be fulfilled, but also that there were problems and anomalies inherent in the Act.

"History shows that a unitary state has not been practical politics in South Africa for 300 years and will not be in future.

"A unique solution will have to be found"

Mr Botha said that while the consolidation issue was not of emergency proportions, it was urgent and vital because it had to do with the relations between people and nations.

The committee should approach its task with patience, calmness and caution.

The different nations in South Africa could not wish each other away. The plurality of nations represented a great challenge.

"The final victory will be the achievement of an ideal through which we can accept, respect and assist each other to maintain the principles of civilisation and Christianity in South Africa"

Although there were generally good relations between people in South Africa and a generally relaxed atmosphere prevailed, the goodwill should be extended — and in this regard the Consolidation committee could play a key role.

In 1906 the Government of the day had taken a major step in drawing up the Land Act, "but it is only a fool who thinks that once a certain standpoint has been adopted, it cannot be changed", Mr Botha said.

It was important that the development of self-governing Black states be speeded up, but not in a spirit where the Whites gave leadership and the other groups were mere spectators.

Mr Botha said he believed in nationalism, but not imperialism. He believed in a nationalism which was balanced and recognised the rights of other national groups. — Sapa.

## 'MAGICIAN' KOORNHOF'S TACTICS CONFUSE BLACKS

Johannesburg POST in English 11 Jun 79 p 4

["Just for Today" column by Aggrey Klaaste]

[Text]

FROM afar Dr Piet Koornhof appears to be something of a political magician. Get close to him, as our man Thami Marwal did when he fired a number of penetrating questions, and the Mr Hyde in the doctor's make-up is unshathed.

This Machiavelli, who can smile and smile and be the devil, has cleverly pitted black against black and white against white. From the days when he was Minister of Sport, he threw the spanner into the political works with his multi-non-racial jazz, that is still foxing sportsmen all over the show.

## Confused

Now as Minister of Co-operatives and Development he has played a number of aces that have confused almost everybody. At times he appears to be

the best thing that has happened to Nat thinking, and sometimes the worst.

He confounded everybody when he stayed the removal of Crossroads. On the surface a glorious thing for a Nat to do, but we learn he has pitted black against black in that area, and broken the one-time vibrant spirit of the squatter-camp.

He has in the same breath made a lot of Nats see red.

Nearer home, he has by one stroke of the pen made millions of people fall head over heels in love with him when he stayed the removal of Alexandra Township. We suspect there are as many people who are furious with him because of this.

He is that kind of man.

The best ace he has played thus far was in Soweto. Many people in Soweto and elsewhere think all the urban black leaders should have jumped at the chance of talking to him. Others are just as adamant that this would be like selling their people right down the river.

### The Ten

There is no doubt that he even confused members of the Committee of Ten; in fact he has thrown them almost completely. The neatest trick far better than some ham-handed moves like locking up people we know of.

And so Dr Jekyl and Mr Hyde seems to merrily go along. Until you come face to face with him, as did Thami Marwai

that fateful day at Milner Park.

Everybody, all the community councilors, and other urban leaders, nay, even all the black and white reporters were just about falling about slapping the good doctor on the back for being such a splendid fellow.

Till Thami asked things like, did Dr Koornhof really think his urban-rural committees would get the blessings of the Nat Party.

"That man," he said angrily, for a moment losing his ebullient manner "that man should stop bringing politics into politics . . . "One of the funniest things we have heard in our stormy lives, which seems to show that Dr P is so clever he sometimes catches himself out in his acrobatics.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON VENDA INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 79 p 14

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — Venda will become independent on Thursday, September 13, 1979, it was announced in a joint statement by the Government of Venda and the South African Government yesterday.

The statement came after a joint Cabinet committee chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The two Governments, after cordial and constructive talks, had decided on that date in anticipation of the status of Venda Bill being approved by Parliament.

The statement said a further 21 agreements had been concluded. Eventually there would be 70 such agreements between the two countries.

Preparations for independence were going according to plan and had reached an advanced stage.

The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphephu, members of the Cabinet, the Commissioner of Venda, members of the Cabinet, the Commissioner General for Venda and members of the working committee for the independence of Venda.

In a separate statement, Chief Patrick Mphephu said that in view of the imminent attainment of independence by Venda and its people, he and his Cabinet wished to clarify certain matters relating to citizenship.

"Notwithstanding the fact that a number of the people of Venda are resident in the Republic of South Africa, very strong bonds exist between them and the people in Vendloland.

"Consequently, both the Venda Government and the people, irrespective of their place of residence, regard Venda citizenship as a most important and precious possession.

"The high regard which the Venda people have for their citizenship is emphasised by the fact that the definition of citizenship contained in the draft constitution for an independent Venda was unanimously agreed upon by the Venda Legislative Assembly.

"The Venda Government appreciates that the Venda people will not lose any of their rights and benefits in the Republic of South Africa because of the fact that they have become Venda citizens.

"The Venda Government is further aware of the fact that provision to this effect will be made in the Status of Venda Act," the statement said. — Sapa

# BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT WORKING FOR PAC-ANC UNITY

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 11 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text]

THE newly-formed Black Consciousness Movement of South Africa (BCMSA) abroad has taken the first tentative steps towards uniting the major exiled black South African political groups, the ANC and the PAC.

BCMSA is trying to arrange a meeting with leaders of the African National Congress in Lusaka within the next few weeks to sound them out on possible unification talks with the rival Pan-Africanist Congress.

A similar meeting is also being planned with PAC leaders.

This was disclosed yesterday by the fulltime administrative secretary of the BCMSA in Britain, Mr Haroun Variava, in a telephone interview from London.

The BCMSA move is a significant bid to unite the older and younger radical bodies represented by the ANC and PAC on the one hand and black consciousness groups on the other.

The two older groups, banned in South Africa in 1960, have been at ideological loggerheads

for a long time, ostensibly over the ANC's non-black membership and the alleged influence of the SA Communist Party.

Another significant development on the black radical political front is the formation last month of the BCMSA itself, which comprises black consciousness organisations and young officials banned in the security crackdown of October 1977.

The formation of the black consciousness movements in the late 1960s represented the first attempt to unify black thinking since the banning of the ANC and PAC.

The BCMSA has opened branches in Britain, the United States, Europe, and central and southern Africa and would meet in August to elect its leadership, Mr Variava said.

It aims ultimately to unify the ANC and the PAC.

Groups which make up the BCMSA are the Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), SA Students' Organisation (Saso), Black Community Programmes, the Soweto Students' Representative Council, and the National Youth Organisa-

tion, which are all banned in South Africa.

BCMSA's interim leaders are Mr Barney Pitso (Britain), Mr Andrew Lukhele (United States), Mr Mogobe Ramose (Europe), Mr Ramwedzi Nengwekhulu (Botswana), Mr Thami Zani (Lesotho) and Mr Bafana Buthelesi (Zambia).

Mr Pitso and Mr Zani, who both fled South Africa while serving banning orders, were close associates of the late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, in the Saso-BPC movement.

Mr Nengwekhulu, former BPC external director, is now a lecturer in political science at the University of Botswana.

Mr Variava said BCMSA had opened an office in London, although international headquarters would only be decided on in August. "We will be opening branches in other parts of Africa as well," he added.

The British section of BCMSA also includes Mr Lingam Moodley, secretary and vice-chairman, whose brother, Strini Moodley, was convicted with other Saso/BPC members in 1976.

POLICE COMMISSIONER WARNS POLICEMEN ON COMPLAINTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 17

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Excerpts]

**THE Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has warned policemen and their families: Stop taking your complaints to the Press, or face the boot.**

His warning comes after a series of Press reports detailing police grievances on wages and working conditions.

Recent salary increases for policemen did nothing to stop the complaints, which are still being aired in the columns of newspapers.

In a service message to all policemen in South Africa and SWA/Namibia, Gen Geldenhuys said:

"This practice must stop."

The message, which was obtained by the Sunday Times this week, says:

"Where a reasonable suspicion exists that a member (of the force) or members of his family have discussed the department, or any section thereof, or any so-called grievances with the Press, I will not hesitate to institute a committee of investigation to establish if he is suitable to remain a member of the force.

"Where it is found that a member has made himself guilty of such behaviour, I want to make it clear that there is no place for such a member in our disciplined organisation.

Gen Geldenhuys' tough message was transmitted to all section offices in South Africa and SWA/Namibia, all head office sections, and the District Commandant at Walvis Bay last month, shortly after the Police Vote had been debated in Parliament.

During the debate broadsides were fired at Mr Kruger for the poor treatment of policemen.

SADF WOULD BE IMPORTANT IN SOUTHERN STATES ASSOCIATION

Pretoria PARATUS in English May 79 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

**T**HE 1979 Defence Budget has recently been announced and the Defence White Paper has been tabled in Parliament. It is appropriate at this stage to review the current military situation affecting the RSA in the light of the prevailing international climate of uncertainty.

The RSA is traditionally a Western-oriented democracy committed to the peaceful solution of the South West African (and other) issues facing it. To this end, long and painstaking negotiations were conducted with all interested parties and a stage was reached where a cease-fire in SWA became a practical possibility.

This hope for peace and progress has waned in the face of SWAPO's continuing undemocratic demands. The Western Powers generally appear sympathetic to these demands and, indeed, seem to show open support in Southern Africa for the men who wield the guns. They insist that the Patriotic Front and SWAPO be included in any settlement plans in Rhodesia and South West Africa respectively; yet these are the people whose allegiance lies with the Soviet Union, who continually abduct and murder innocent civilians, shoot down civilian airliners and escape across borders into the safety of neighbouring states when confronted by Security Forces (who find themselves in the

strange position of protecting local populations from the excesses of the people who claim to be "liberating" them.)

Against this background of uncertainty as to where they stand with a dithering West it is not surprising to detect that the erstwhile optimism of the inhabitants of Southern Africa in Western efforts has plunged to one of pessimistic scepticism. The result: Southern Africa is looking to itself for its own solutions.

This introspection has brought about unexpected results. For the first time Southern African leaders are expressing (in varying degrees of forthrightness) their belief in the viability and future of this Southern region of Africa. This has produced an air of optimistic hope that is rapidly outweighing the pessimism resulting from Western inertia.

The possibility is now greater than ever before that the free and independent states of Southern Africa will, at some future date, co-operate within an economically interdependent association of nations. What a potential such an association holds: Unbelievably vast reserves of minerals and other natural wealth; considerable agricultural and food resources; untapped power potential based on coal, nuclear and hydro-electricity; a well-developed rail and road infrastructure backed by virile industries,

manpower reserves and, above all, an inborn acceptance of the free-enterprise system. Truly a giant awakening. In a sub-continent where strife, violence, disease and hunger are causing widespread misery and deprivation for all, the time has come for a re-evaluation.

In this situation, military viability assumes even greater importance. The primary requisites for the establishment of any association of states in Southern Africa are peace, stability and respect for national sovereignty. There is no place for terrorist minorities who seek to impose their personal political wishes on nations at gun point (as they are attempting in SWA and Rhodesia). Here, the SA Defence Force has an important rôle to play and the RSA can take pride in the fact that its Defence Force needs stand back for none in our area of concern. It is prepared to defend not only the RSA but has a rôle to play in strive to attain common objectives for the welfare and progress of this part of the world.

CSO: 4420



## FURTHER DETAILS ON HARBOR PROTECTION PLANS

Pretoria PARATUS in English Apr 79 p 18

[Text]

THE SA Navy is starting a sub-specialisation of the Seaman Branch to be known as "Marines". It will commence with the SA Navy taking over the responsibility for the landward as well as the seaward harbour protection of Durban from the Army, thus releasing the local Commando for other duties.

Durban has been allocated a Port Naval Base with an Officer Commanding. He will have under his command a Harbour Protection Unit consisting of Marines and logistic personnel. The local CF Base, INKONKONI, has been re-training their men as Marines, to form the main element of the HPU.

These National Servicemen will then have the specialist training of both seamen and marines and will be called upon to go to sea in the event of any shortage or operational requirement.

In Durban, this HPU will be activated on 30 April 1979, and will consist of a small PF nucleus and the major backing from INKONKONI.

This unit serves as a military back-up for the SA Railway Police and the owners of the various national key points within the harbour area. This has entailed the formation of a Harbour Committee representing these owners, the Railway Police and the Navy. The committee will be responsible for the security of the harbour and is directly responsible for the security of the harbour and is directly involved in the running of a joint Harbour Operations Centre. Durban will have two HOC's, one at Shepstone Road and the other at Salisbury Island.

The HPU will be responsible for the physical operations of these centres. They will be provided with seven launches of a type designed and built in this country, diving teams qualified in clearance and search diving and a ship search team for boarding and searching suspicious merchant vessels and a team trained in bomb and explosive device removal.

The Marines are highly trained for their rôle and are confidently expected to be experts in all aspects of security work, which, apart from those mentioned above, include local guarding, search and clearance of buildings, traffic and crowd control, unarmed combat and infantry tactics.

### DOG HANDLING

Various Marines will receive extra training in dog handling and heavy vehicle driving, and the patrol boat Marines will be trained as coxswains.

Every effort has been made to draw Marines from their hometown, ie Durban men to protect Durban harbour.

The closest co-operation and an excellent working rapport has been established with the Railway Police which has greatly helped in the completion of this project.

This is the first part of a National Harbour Protection plan which will be extended to other harbours in the future.

## PFP SPEAKERS CRITICIZE LABOR BILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jun 79 p 10

[Text]

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The Bill was a measure which largely, if not entirely, negated the new deal promised to Black Workers by the Wiehahn Commission's report, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Moving an amendment declining the second reading of the Bill, she said the exclusion from the definition of worker given by the Bill effectively barred all migrant workers and commuters from union membership — a total of 2.1-million workers in all.

Many union members would be disqualified and many unions would have to vote themselves out of existence in order to register in terms of the Bill's provisions.

"Employers are going to get irritated by small percentages of their workers who are able to form unions and may replace them with migrants," she said.

"Employers will be in a position to play off group against group.

"The whole purpose of trade unionism — to enable a trade union and employers' organisations to have a series of agreements and peace treaties — is being undermined by this absurd exclusion of hundreds of thousands of workers.

"There will be an explosion of industrial problems and illegal strikes," Mrs Suzman said.

There had been no satisfactory explanation for the decision to jettison one of the Wiehahn Commission's major recommendations, she said.

The PFP's second major objection to the Bill was its gross interference with the freedom of association and with the autonomy of trade unions to decide for themselves whether to have separate or racially mixed unions.

The Bill prohibited mixed unions unless the Minister decided the number of employees of a particular racial group was too small to enable it to function as a separate union.

This provision ran counter to the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations and to the International Labour Organisation's Convention No 87 of 1948 concerning the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise as quoted by the commission in its report.

The Bill's provision in Clause Four permitting provisional registration of mixed unions was useless. It was registration on sufferance and could be withdrawn at any time by the Registrar.

"This is undisguised authoritarianism," Mrs Suzman said. The Registrar was a Government official who would obviously stick to Government policy.

"Particularly obnoxious are the provisions of Clause 4B which lay down that a registered trade union shall not have any relationships with a person who is not an employee."

This meant, in effect, with any members of an unregistered trade union. This wrecked the very real and meaningful relationships which existed between registered and unregistered unions such as in the Trade Unions Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

"It's the Manpower Department's Immorality Act," she said.

She welcomed the one positive aspect of the Bill — the elimination of Section 77 of the Industrial Conciliation Act, the Job Reservation Clause introduced in 1956. She was disappointed that there was no reference in the Bill to discrimination on the grounds of sex, Mrs Suzman said.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrove) said it was hoped the Government would produce a new labour charter in keeping with the realities of the South African situation.

He said the Bill was a far cry from that expectation. Regrettably the Government was missing a great opportunity to bring about meaningful change in this all-important field.

It was in keeping with the general pattern of Government reaction to the dilemma in which they found themselves and in which they would increasingly find themselves in the future when sheer realities and practical considerations clashed with the total untenability of their race ideology.

Dr Zac de Beer (PFP Parktown) said the Government was trying to fit the logic of the Wiehahn report into the illogical framework of National Party policy.

Dr De Beer said the Wiehahn Commission had presented the Minister a model founded in justice, developed by intelligence and experience and tried and proven in practice.

"He has taken the recommendations of his commission and distorted them into a recipe for confusion, jealousy, inefficiency and strife.

"And he has done this for fear of a few votes he might lose to the HNP," Dr De Beer said.

The Commission had recommended that the workers themselves should choose who should belong to the trade unions. They had recommended that the State and employers not dictate to the unions who might join them.

In spite of this the Government insisted on dictating to the unions who could join.

"The Government are still thrumming away at the same old apartheid religion."

The White Paper following the report introduced the concept of "permanent workers" and "temporary workers" without defining these terms.

"Only when the explanatory memorandum on the Bill itself appeared did we realise that the intention was to exclude from trade-union rights all frontier commuters and all migrants.

"This is devoid of any logical basis whatsoever," Dr De Beer said.

## COST OF LABOR REFORMS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 pp 1, 7

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

**AT LEAST R50 000-million will be needed in the next decade if all the objectives of blue-prints for black advancement, and of the historic Wiehahn and Riekert commission reports, are to be realised.**

This is the conservative estimate of sources close to the two commissions, based on studies by labour economists.

Working with national averages for black and white per capita earnings, and with studies of the so-called Paterson model for job and pay evaluation, they explain that almost R5 000-million a year would be necessary just to close the gap between white and black pay — rising steadily to more than R8 000-million a year by 1990.

To this would have to be added an average of some R1 000-million a year in re-location costs, investment in training and expanded black education, increased social benefit and pension payments, improved job termination conditions and other costs associated with black advancement.

It is strongly emphasised, however, that the cost of ignoring, or even of going slow, with the mammoth task of black advancement, would be far higher than moving ahead with the programme as fast as possible.

One commissioner explains: "We cannot stand still because of the cost of advancement. There are two essential points to keep in mind.

"First, the cost of rejecting the challenge could well be nothing less than the collapse of our economy as we know it.

"Second, in the long term, the cost should be more than matched by returns through higher national output, better productivity, and economic stimulation brought about by the vastly increased amounts of money in the black consumer's pocket.

"Not least, there is at least a chance that we will defuse the time-bomb of serious political confrontation and burning social unrest among the blacks."

Commenting on the figures this week, another commissioner noted: "Both the cost and the returns are clearly hypothetical. There can be no question of closing the pay and productivity gaps except gradually, through a process of painful adjustment.

"Yet there is one crucial message in such calculations. The country must realise that we are launched on a journey which will certainly carry high costs and severe challenges.

"There is no alternative. So it is up to the private sector to find ways to make the exercise pay for itself.

"Frankly, there has been too much 'Waiting for Wiehahn', as if his and Riekert's reports could provide a magic cure-all.

"Obviously, neither report solves anything. Only Government and the business sector can make the reports' recommendations come alive.

"So far, Government may seem to have back-tracked in important ways on the spirit and central thrust of the Wiehahn report.

"There are plausible political explanations for this, particularly the fear of a white backlash.

"At the same time, some of Government's response in the Industrial Conciliation Act amendment measures could snarl up future efforts to push ahead."

A director of one of the country's largest industrial groups, who has been closely involved in Wiehahn's work, is concerned at private sector apathy.

"Business has wasted years of possible action on the pretext that the relevant legislation was a minefield preventing progress," he said.

"This is nonsense. Much could have been done, despite the legal difficulties. Even now, there is a depressing inertia, hidden by a growing mountain of tokenism.

## Count

"For instance, one large mining house has more than 1 000 clerks just at head office, yet you can count the blacks among them on two hands.

"There are still less than 30 black accountants operating, as such, in mining and industry in South Africa. There are even fewer qualified engineers in significant jobs. And not a single black, that I know of, is doing anything important in business as a corporate lawyer."

He and others lay the blame squarely on management. They accuse the majority of company bosses of failing to take the initiative in training, advancement and pay equalisation programmes, while complaining at any sign of government "interference".

At briefing sessions for business leaders this week, Wiehahn commissioner Dick Sutton and Dr Piet Riekert, crystallised the main objectives of the two sets of recommendations. They also answered a barrage of often critical questions.

Sutton identified the industrial council system as central to elements retained in the Wiehahn proposals which had already been proved successful in the field.

As principles of the negotiating environment favoured by the Commission, he singled out voluntarism and self-government in the settlement of labour matters, with the state confined to a mediating role.

He said the fundamental changes suggested in the commission's report, could be grouped under two main headings: Freedom of association and equal pay, promotion and conditions for work of equal value, regardless of colour or race.

The concept of industrial courts, he added, could be seen as a "fourth force" in the manpower arena, straddling employers, employees and officialdom as an independent arbitrator.

He agreed that the exclusion from union rights of blacks commuting into white areas was an unfortunate modification in one of the basic principles of the Wiehahn proposals.

"It could lead to surreptitious activities alongside legitimate black unions, and so undermine the proposed new system," he said.

He felt that to link a man's union rights to permanent residence, and to an established job, could be unfortunate.

"But in practice, I'm not sure what else could have been done at this stage."

He was also anxious at government's thumbs-down for mixed unions.

"This will emphasise the splintering of the union system. It could create inter-union rivalry on racial lines."

"But I suspect we would, in any case, have been faced with this. I suspect the majority of blacks prefer to maintain their own unions, rather than risk being overshadowed or confronted in mixed ones."

He also felt there could be difficulties with the veto granted to industrial councils over union representativeness.

"Insofar as the intention is to provide a breathing space to allow the warring parties to settle their differences, the veto may have merit."

## Incentive

"The industrial courts will provide an incentive for the settlement of disputes by negotiation because, in many cases, the parties to any disagreement will not want to have the dispute settled for them by the law."

"But an open-ended power of veto could backfire. For instance, in the distributive trade, blacks could achieve representative status ahead of whites and apply the veto to them."

On the exclusion of migrant workers from the black union movement, he said "It is obviously not ideal, but we need time to find the right answer."

"In the meantime, it is possible that the migrants might form their own organisations, with the de facto power to act as unions."

Riekert was hard put to explain the favoured treatment proposed by his commission for Section Tenners (blacks with valid residential and employment rights in the urban areas) at the expense of other blacks.

He pointed out that a precondition, decided by the commission, was that existing rights should not be taken from blacks in the proposals, and that the Section Tenners's rights had, therefore, to be protected.

Critics, however, suggested that the preference given to the Tenners was simply a way of stabilising the work force in and around white urban areas by confining jobless and/or homeless black work-seekers to the rural areas, where squatting and vagrancy might be less of a problem.

## Repeat

Riekert summarised the 138 recommendations in his Commission's 1 000-page report by listing some 20 "main points of departure" agreed by the members in tackling their task.

These include:

- The repeal of outdated measures
- The streamlining of cumbersome existing measures
- The consolidation of Acts and related sets of regulations
- The removal of overlap in the law and regulations
- The scrapping of discriminatory measures, as far as possible, within the constraints of the commission's brief
- No existing rights to be taken from blacks
- Optimisation of the use of manpower resources
- Decentralisation of decision-making on labour matters
- Formation of instruments to settle matters which the labour market mechanism could not settle

A key objective of the report was to seek as much consolidation as possible of existing legislation affecting the black work force (embodied in no less than 60-odd Acts) into two new Acts.

These two Acts he named as "The Act on Employment and Training" and "The Act on Black Community Development".

In particular, it was hoped to eliminate the most-hated existing legislation among blacks: The Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1946; the Black Labour Act and pass law legislation.

Questioned about the political problems of trying to reform labour legislation, Riekert said this was a challenge for the special Cabinet Committee currently investigating the matter.

"We were not briefed to cross into political territory, so we avoided it," he said.

PAPER BLAMES APARTHEID FOR FUEL COSTS

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jan 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Paying for It in Petrol"]

[Excerpts]

**T**HE entire world is caught in the squeeze between soaring oil prices on the one hand, and dwindling supplies on the other. But South Africa is suffering more than most.

We must remember why this is so. We are paying for the Nationalists' racial policies. World loathing for what happens in South Africa has forced us into the situation where we not only have to struggle to get oil, but must also pay higher prices than virtually anyone else.

And every time there is a wave of security arrests, or a forced removal of people, or a racist statement by a Nationalist spokesman, we must know that it is going to add another few cents to the litre of petrol for our cars.

Let there be no misunderstanding. We are paying a premium for apartheid, and we will pay more and more for as long as the Nationalists are around.

But even accepting the situation, in facing up to the inescapable which has been brought about, can it really be said that the Government is handling the crisis properly?

What is the Government doing to cushion the impact of the price rise, especially on those least able to afford

it? Will the Government declare a halt to racial removals, so that people are no longer pushed far outside city, town and dorp limits with all the demands for expensive transport that this entails?

Has thought been given to the feasibility of special rebates for taxi-owners to help keep them in business (and especially those who serve the out-flung posts of apartheid such as Soweto and Lenasia)?

Has a moment's thought been given to the even bigger price rise for paraffin and the effect this is going to have? What about blacks who have not been supplied with electricity in their living areas and who must perforce depend on paraffin for heating, cooking, lighting and refrigeration?

If thought has been given to these issues, then let the Government tell the public. Let it explain precisely what it is doing to ease the burdens of the fuel measures.

Ultimately, everything must depend on public acceptance and cooperation. And that will only be forthcoming if people can know that the Government is doing its best to help them.

It's bad enough that every South African must be penalised for Nationalist ideology. At least show the public that the crunch situation is being handled with some degree of competence.



Johannesburg POST in English 11 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE FEAR that the oil sheiks, in putting the screws on the West with their oil prices, are using this kind of pressure mainly as a political clout.

We also fear, if this be the case, we are the ones who are headed for stormy days, as South Africa is Culprit Number One in the eyes of the Arabian oil lords.

The strangle-hold that oil has on the economies of most countries is deadly. Because a hike in the price of oil means a proliferating hike in the prices of most other products.

As usual those in the base-line of wage-earners the hardest hit.

Apart from the Arab states who control most of the world's oil, there are deposits of highly refined oil in Nigeria. But for the abhorrent racial policies of this country we would have been the first customers of the Nigerians. We have the money, we have the potential and rand-for-rand we are the richest country in the whole of Africa.

We have suffered, the whole country has suffered, because of the costly policies of separate development. This has happened to our domestic economical development, not even touched by the effect of pressure from outside.

We have been fortunate to escape sanctions from the outside world. But if and when those states who hate our policies have a hold on us, they are going to apply pressure all the way.

So we are going to suffer because of the intransigence of our rulers. There is no way that they will be forced to exchange their policies, even if people are going to starve.

There is no way in which the white electorate is going to force their government to change their policies. Not even if they are brought to their knees.

So we are going to suffer as the years go by. We do not see how the changes in energy policies of this government are going to alleviate these pains. Not for a long time to come anyway.

Blacks are used to suffering. But this does not mean we must be as mute as Donkeys and suffer in silence.

REPORTAGE ON IMPACT OF FUEL PRICE INCREASES

Oil Imports Decline

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 9 Jan 79 p 6

{Text}

CAPE TOWN. — As a result of the crude oil shortage on the world market, South Africa's first-quarter net oil imports were abnormally low and reflected a 60% decline over the fourth quarter 1978, said the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, in Cape Town.

South Africa's first-quarter current account surplus on the balance of payments was estimated at a record R3 000-million seasonally adjusted annual rate.

He told a news conference that the most important reasons for this were the higher gold price and a particularly good performance by other exports, especially diamonds, platinum, chrome, nickel and coal.

South Africa's oil problem in the first four months was one of supply rather than one affecting the balance of payments so that an appreciable fall in the cur-

rent account surplus was probable.

If South Africa succeeded in importing its full estimated crude oil requirements in 1979 at ruling open market prices, he expected gross imports of oil would rise about R3 000-million for the year.

However, given the rise in value of gold production and merchandise exports the current account should still yield a reasonable surplus, even with a rise in real growth rate to 3% to 4% from 2.5% in 1978.

If South Africa did not succeed in importing full oil requirements this year, the 1979 current account surplus would be even larger than the seasonally adjusted first-quarter record.

That current surplus amounted to about 7% of gross domestic product, he said. — *Reuter*.



Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Colin Windell]

[Text]

**THERE** is no immediate reason for an increase in rail or air tariffs says the general manager of the Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser. Yesterday he promised that every effort would be made to delay increases — possibly until the end of the year.

He said the impact of the petrol price hike on the Railways' budget for the rest of the financial year would add an extra R125-million to total spending.

"But," he added, "there is so much inherent slack in the use of fuel, that just by good housekeeping and by looking carefully at one's overall operation, a 10 per cent saving throughout the country is not impossible.

"The Railways are aiming at a 10 per cent cut in their diesel fuel bill, for both rail and road transport, within the next two months and further cuts of 2,5 per cent a month until a total saving of 20 per cent is reached.

"By a process of rationalisation we hope to eliminate wastage. Road transport vehicles have an empty return rate of 40 per cent so, where possible, we will move loads by train because rail makes the optimum use of energy.

"Figures have shown that the energy consumption by rail is nine times less than by road — or 60,5 t/km per litre achieved by rail against 7 t/km per litre for road transport.

Dr Loubser said the Railways had started extensive forward planning operations in 1973 when the first wave of the fuel crisis broke. Since then, more than R2,25-million worth of equipment had been installed for research.

Research into fuel saving and other efficiency measures had already resulted in a self-centering bogey for high speed trains that had a much lower friction factor than others in use — there was less wear on both bogey and track and it made the load easier to pull.

"This means the loco uses less energy and fuel," said Dr Loubser.

"There is nothing to stop us from competing with the rest of the world in tonnages hauled, and no railway in Europe carries the amount we do."

The Railways' road transport division had also been experimenting with fuel saving measures including the use of alternative fuels.

Dr Loubser said results so far showed that 25 per cent petrol could safely be added to diesel without any diminution in diesel engine performance.

"We also tried a mixture of ethanol, 1,5 per cent petrol and butyl alcohol. The drivers, who were unaware of the experiment, did not report any difference in performance.

"We have also been testing wind deflectors and a driver control apparatus."

## Diesel Fuel Cutback

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 32

[Article by Geoffrey Berridge]

[Text]

PUBLIC and private transport operators face a 10% cutback in diesel fuel supplies during the next two months, to be followed by a further 2.5% a month cutback to a maximum of 20% in six months.

The announcement follows Thursday's hike of 15 cents a litre in the price of diesel oil and is the full extent to which the transport industry and the South African Railways believe that operators can go before pushing productivity to unacceptable levels.

Baseline for the across-the-board cuts are 1978 fuel consumption figures, plus any extenuating circumstances justifying deviation from 1978 usage.

Oil companies will be responsible for limiting supplies to bulk consumers, but control will be exercised by the Department of Commerce working in close contact with the transport industry.

Jack Webster, executive director of the Professional Hauliers Association, said yesterday there should be no drastic changes at this stage in plan-

ning for future projects or in normal business activities.

"In cases where extenuating circumstances prevail, transport operators must get their facts and figures together and have them ready when this information is called for by the controlling authorities," he said.

"It means that we must not travel one single kilometre unless it is necessary."

"Every 2 km means one litre of diesel oil for a heavy goods vehicle, and public and private operators will have to liaise between themselves as well as with the SAR in future to ensure optimum use of every litre consumed."

The 15 cent price rise means an extra 3.1 cents per kilometre for a vehicle consuming 30 l/100 km, and 4.8 cents per kilometre for a vehicle consuming 40 l/100 km.

● An industry meeting with the CSIR tomorrow will consider the desirability of increasing axle limits on goods vehicles, while on Wednesday the directors of the PHA will discuss the ramifications of the price increase and cutback in supplies.

Statements are to be issued

## SA COAL GAINS SECOND PLACE IN EEC IMPORTS

Johannesburg, 10 JUN (REUTERS) - SOUTH AFRICA'S BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by Penelope Morgan]

[Text]

**A WHOPPING 42% increase in South Africa's share of the valuable EEC coal market over the past few years, has shot the Republic into second place among the major coal exporters to the EEC.**

Despite stiff competition, South Africa may well catch Poland as the largest single outside supplier to the Common Market, with exports to the EEC having increased to 10.5 million tons compared to 3.1 million tons, three years ago.

At present SA has 23% and Poland 22% of total EEC coal imports.

According to figures published by the European Community Statistical Office, Poland's share of the EEC market grew by only 1% last year.

The US, on the other hand, saw its market share reduced by 41%.

There are various reasons for the drop in US exports to the EEC, the most important being that US coal is becoming too expensive.

Production costs have been increased enormously by the recent United Mine Workers Union strike for higher wages.

President Carter's energy conservation policy and the relaxation of various environmental controls — some US coal has a high sulphur content — has resulted in an increase in local consumption of coal. There is no sign of these factors changing in the short term.

Poland is seeking to increase her coal exports to Western Europe, because of her desperate need for foreign exchange. Poland is the second most indebted country in the communist bloc, after Russia, to Western Europe.

To service her loans, she must sell coal, her major export. It is generally felt in Europe that Polish coal is sold at below cost in Europe, but exact price trends are difficult to establish.

Yet, on the spot market, the top Gransk price tends to be higher than the top Richards Bay price.

There has been a move to subsidise the transport costs of Polish coal, but it has been opposed from within the Community — probably by France and Italy, Poland's largest European customers.

Most Polish coal arrives in Europe untreated and is processed in Rouen, France.

According to a spokesman for the TCOA, another possible reason why the Polish market share in Europe increased by only 1% in the 1977/78 period, is that Poland has outgrown its infrastructure. Railways and harbours will need vast expansion, entailing large capital ex-

## Europe's coal sources

	(in thousands of tons)				
	SA	Poland	USA	Russia	Australia
1976	2 161	14 555	12 917	3 708	4 112
1977	7 112	13 405	9 713	3 904	6 167
Jan. Dec 1978	7 809	11 357	4 895	2 413	4 691

Source: European Community Statistical Office — Coal: Monthly Bulletin

penditure, to cope with higher exports.

In view of Poland's current indebtedness, additional capital expenditure is unlikely.

France is, by far, the largest importer of coal in Europe and is the biggest European customer of both Poland and SA.

France imported 5.3-million tons from SA for the period January to October 1978, and 3.6-million tons from Poland for the same period.

Over the three-year period covered by the table, SA increased her exports to France by 86%.

SA Foreign Trade Association (Safat) and the Standard

Bank, have a concerted drive on the go, in the form of trade seminars, to increase all SA-French trade. This could have favourable results for coal.

With the planned increase in the capacity of the Richards Bay terminal from 20-million tons to 44-million tons by 1986, SA certainly has no short term infrastructure problem.

In the long term, Java, China and Columbia may become competitors in this market. Currently, they have infrastructure development problems. But experts say that SA could be in a strong position in Europe for at least the next 10 years.

## IRAN CONTINUES IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg **REUTERS DAILY MAIL** in English 11 Jun 79 p 11

[Text]

**LONDON.** — Iran continues to import large quantities of South African goods with the full knowledge of Mr Basargan's Government in spite of its public declaration that all economic and political ties have been severed, according to the *Financial Times* reporting from Teheran.

Most of the imports are badly needed industrial plastics in short supply around the world.

To conceal the trade, Iranian dealers say documents are being falsified on a large scale, declaring the origin of the goods as Swaziland or the Mozambique port of Maputo.

In the two years to March 1978, after which the political unrest disturbed all trade, South African exports to Iran had one of the fastest growth rates of any supplier. In 1977-78 they stood at \$191-million.

Two-fifths of the total was composed of construction steel, 10% was vehicles with the remainder made up of plate glass, industrial plastics and food grains.

Estimates of the current value of the trade are hard to make. The temporary ban on

steel imports and the year's halt to luxury car imports automatically cut the 1977-78 figure by half.

South Africa is said not to be in a position to sell maize this year because of its drought. On the other hand exports to Iran of PVC and polyethylene for packaging and coverings appear to have increased sharply judging by the past three months.

Iran imports more industrial plastics than the rest of the Middle East put together.

Apparently unable to secure their needs from reluctant European suppliers, Iranian dealers are turning to South Africa with its advantages of proximity and competitive production costs. There the main manufacturer is AECI, an associate company of ICI.

The Iranian Government's policy seems to be pragmatic, based on obtaining necessary goods on the best possible terms from any source, so long as this is not considered to be against its interests.

In South Africa's case it has been prepared to allow the trade to continue as long as no publicity is given to it.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**BLACK INVESTMENT IN STOCKS**--Only about 20 of the 5.7-million economically active blacks in this country actively buy and sell shares in listed companies on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The daunting but potentially vast task of JSE public relations assistant Moses Leoka is to encourage blacks, as opposed to any other population group, to invest directly through the JSE. Mr Leoka's programme of lectures, competitions and informative advertising has been on stream for a year, but according to 10 of the bigger stock brokers in Johannesburg it is not meeting with much success. There has recently been no significant change in the number of blacks among their clientele. Sam Motsuenyane, president of National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, says: "Most blacks want a share in firms where blacks feature in the directorate. They see public companies as essentially white and this is a demotivating force in their approach to investing in shares. "Those blacks who have the funds are putting their money into the homelands where they have a feeling of security. "Black non-investment in the 'white' economy must be seen against the background of the apartheid laws in this country." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 5]

**FIRST INDIAN MAGISTRATE**--Mr Krishna Maharaj, 42, of Chatsworth, has become the first South African Indian magistrate. His appointment to the bench at the Chatsworth court in Durban from July 1 was announced this week. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 7]

**SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION COST**--The cost of electrifying Soweto has escalated from R60-million to about R150-million--largely as a result of political infighting. The cost escalation is in part due to delays caused when the West Rand Administration Board and its Nationalist allies launched a campaign to wrest the project from "English" companies--Barclays, Roberts Construction and Siemens--which had taken the lead in divising the electrification scheme. Now Barclays has been displaced by Volkskas Merchant Bank as the leader of the consortium of banks financing the scheme, and the go-ahead for the project is expected soon. Electrification is the first phase of a detailed master plan to turn Soweto into a model black city at an estimated cost of R725-million. The original plan for the electrification was drawn up by Roberts Construction in association with the Siemens group and the Anglo

American-controlled LTA construction company. The overall master plan now consists of the following elements: Electrification: Total cost R150-million, of which R40-million will be supplied by the banks and the remaining R110-million by the stock issue. Remainder of the plan, including roads, water-borne sewerage, beautification and town planning: Cost R375-million. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 10 Jun 79 p 11]

PROTEST AGAINST SHOPPING CENTER--The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) will send a petition to the Minister of Co-operation and Development in a desperate bid to prevent the R21-million shopping complex planned in Soweto. Mr Sam Motauenyane, chairman of Nafcoc, told POST yesterday that they were drafting a petition to Dr Piet Kornhof asking him to stop the building of the white-owned mammoth complex on the township boundaries. Mr Motauenyane said the petition was a desperate effort to stop the shopping complex getting off the ground. He said black traders were against the complex and that the developing project be stopped until the area where the complex will be built is proclaimed black. Meanwhile, Township Developers (Pty) Ltd, the white company behind the complex, said they were still going on with their plans despite outcries from black township traders. They told POST building would start in August. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 12 Jun 79 p 12]

MEMBERSHIP IN IUT--Cape Town--A recommendation that the National Transport Commission become a member of the International Union for Public Transport has been approved. The Minister of Transport, Mr Louwrens Muller said in a statement yesterday it was in South Africa's interest to be kept well informed on international problems relating to the public transport industry. The International Union for Public Transport had the following objects: The centralisation of information and results of experience gained in all parts of the world; The study of specific management and economic problems; The publication of information and research results. In order to bridge complicated problems experienced world-wide, the union had established various permanent international commissions to conduct research continuously in this regard. Mr R.A.F. Smith of the Department of Transport is to attend a symposium and congress of the union in Helsinki, Finland.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN 8 Jul 79 p 14]

WARNING ON URBAN TERRORISM--Cape Town.--Industry and commerce would have to protect their own property as far as possible, the Minister of Justice and Police, Mr J.M. Kruger, said in Cape Town yesterday. Opening a seminar of the Security Association of South Africa, Mr Kruger said the Government and the police would do their duty towards the protection of premises and property. But industry and commerce were primarily responsible for the protection of their own assets. Mr Kruger said South Africa was seeing the first manifestations of urban terrorism with bomb attacks which had, fortunately, misfired so far. But terrorist attacks could be expected to continue to threaten private industry as well as the community.--Sapa. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jun 79 p 9]



MINISTER NOTES EXPENDITURES FOR DEVELOPMENT 1979-1980

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 12 Jun 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Our Opinions"]

[Text] Yesterday the minister of finance and planning, Edwin Mtei, made known the draft budget for the coming year. In the report which he issued yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam, the minister mentioned the amount which the government intends to use for regular expenditures and development projects during the year 1979-1980.

According to the explanations of the minister, during the next year, the government intends to spend a total of 14,656,000,000 shillings. Of this money, 7,469,200,000 shillings are for regular expenditures and 7,186,800,000 shillings are for development projects. Expenditures for 1979-1980 will increase by 2,140,000,000 shillings or by 17 percent, in comparison with expenditures during the year 1978-1979.

The increase in expenditures in both sectors, regular expenditures and development expenditures, means that the government intends to try to develop and improve services for citizens by our development programs.

There are necessary services like potable water, medical care, education, transport and others which the citizens must receive. This means the government has increased regular expenditures by 11 percent.

The development projects must be continued. According to the minister's explanations, projects to produce goods, like industries, agricultural tasks, stockraising, natural resources, and mining, will be stressed. Thus the government has been compelled to increase these expenditures by 29 percent.

But increasing the amount of expenditures especially at a time when it is known that economic conditions have been worsened by the war against the fascist Amin and other damage like floods, means that more effort must be made to obtain the money required for the scheduled expenditures.

It is true that during every budget we usually have good friends who obtain aid for us. But we Tanzanians ourselves have the first responsibility for developing Tanzania's economy. This means two things: jifunga mikanda [literally giving special attention to belts] and trying to produce more goods.



As the minister of finance and planning said, the next fiscal year is the year for the development and strengthening of our economy. Thus, citizens are expected to be prepared to make their contributions to the extent of their ability.

CSO: 4407

## ZAMBIA

### UNDERGROUND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLES IN LUSAKA CUT

#### Saboteurs Charged

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Saboteurs have been going round cutting underground telecommunications cables in Lusaka for the purpose of disrupting their service before the Commonwealth Heads of State Summit in August.

As a result, thousands of telephone and telex lines in the capital are out of action and not expected to be operational for several weeks.

A Daily Mail team accompanied by ZIMCO Director General James Mapoma found out that the saboteurs have been using axes and other crude tools to achieve their criminal aims.

Mr Mapoma who helped to expose the sabotage and the Mail team found out that on Sunday, the saboteurs struck at eight points which are in Olympia Park, along the Great East Road, Leopards Hill, a point near Tanzanian High Commission, behind the Hotel Inter-Continental, Fairview, Kabelenga Road and along Independence Avenue.

According to a Post and Telecommunications spokesman, the worst hit was the manhole in Olympia Park which has put telephone and telex services to the International Airport, Mulungushi Hall, Parliament, Kalundu, Mulungushi and Roma residential areas out of order.

The saboteurs cut through thick metal pipes housing about 3200 telephone and telex lines to which repair work is expected to take several weeks.

A team of technicians is working 24 hours at the sites in 12 hour shifts removing affected sections of cable and replacing them with new ones.

The next most serious damage is at a point near hotel Inter-Continental where 800 lines have been disrupted.

An attack on another manhole along Independence Avenue, has broken off lines to VIP houses occupied by ministers and other Party and Government officials.

PTC workmen had already repaired four of the points damaged.

The gang is believed to have launched its campaign last Sunday and went on striking at strategic places until Wednesday.

Mr Mapoma said that the acts were clearly those of saboteurs and not vandals and were conducted by Zambia's enemies with a view to generally disrupting the economic life of the country.

He pointed out that the fact that the gang was able to, in some cases, lift heavy concrete slabs covering the manholes and only pick out selected areas confirmed this.

"I must say that the gang has been very selective in their targets. It seems that they wanted to cut off Woodlands area which houses most of VIPs and the International Airport. It is very serious," said Mr Mapoma and added:

"It shows the extent to which our enemies and their agents inside the country can go to sabotage the economic life of our country."

Mr Mapoma also admitted that it was the intention of the gang and its masters to embarrass the Government during the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of State Summit.

The director general appealed to the public to co-operate as much as possible with the security forces in order to flush out the saboteurs.

He said that unless everyone was security conscious all the time, it would be difficult for the Party and its Government to maintain normal life in the country.

#### Act Retrogressive

LUSAKA ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Telephones and telex services around the secretariat in Lusaka have been down the whole of this week and all offices in the area have been incommunicado.

It has been one of the most expensive weeks in terms of time and the number of trips that people have had to make to discuss minor points which could be sorted out by telephone.

It has also been more expensive for the offices in the affected areas because they had to make tea for a larger number of people than usual.

The serious inconvenience caused by this breakdown in communication has been felt by nearly everybody in the city, and many people did not understand the cause until today.

Yesterday, Zimco director-general, Mr James Mapoma, unveiled the fault as due to sabotage.

This should not just be treated as routine vandalism. It is more serious and anybody who engages in such activities should get stiff punishment.

The act is also retrogressive in our national development. It is a costly affair to entertain even by those with plenty of money to squander.

Removing and replacing cables will cost Posts and Telecommunications Corporation a lot of money in terms of purchases of material, transport, overtime and many other things which are required to restore the services.

All this is valuable money which the corporation could have used to provide services elsewhere at a remote rural bona.

Mr Mapoma is right. This is not the work of vandals but saboteurs on the pay-roll of our enemies. What is required is not merely to replace the cables and condemn the act, but also wipe them out.

This is probably the one time when all those who have been inconvenienced in any way by disruption in the telephone or telex services can be given blank authority to employ any remedial measures against the saboteurs.

Those responsible for these acts are obviously our enemies, and we must treat them as such. And when they are arrested and convicted, there should be no comfort for them in prison. Let them get the punishment of the Belgian rulers in the Congo, now Zaire.

All Zambians must help to eradicate these acts of sabotage because the nation cannot afford them.

We have only got one month-and-half before the Commonwealth summit. Obviously, this gang of saboteurs is intent on embarrassing the Zambian authority.

Unless firm and ruthless action is taken now by all, the nation could certainly be embarrassed. Anybody seen wandering aimlessly around cable mains should be picked up and interrogated closely.

## GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE MULOBEZI RAILWAY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Stephen Mporfu]

[Text]

THE Government is expected to make a decision soon on what measures to take to revamp the ailing Mulobezi railway, it has been reliably learnt.

An official in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, said in Lusaka the Mulobezi railway issue was now before the Cabinet.

The official said a decision might be made possibly in the next few days, on the future of railway line the Government took over from Zambezi Sawmills in 1973.

Zambia Railways at present administers the Mulobezi railway "on behalf" of the Government after it reportedly refused to absorb the system.

Reliable railway sources said this followed findings of a team sent by the then Zambia Railways general manager, Mr Henry Fast, which showed the rail line was apparently unstable economically.

The sources said according to "an agreement" reached in 1974 — when Zambia Railways was asked to administer

Mulobezi railway — the Government was supposed to allocate funds to it every year. It provided an amount in 1974 which the sources would not immediately specify.

They claimed: "That was the last amount we got from the Government. To Date Mulobezi railway runs on the Zambia Railways budget."

Because of lack of funds, the sources said, the line was in "a terrible state of affairs."

They said the ministry had asked the Government for about K4 million to repair the Mulobezi line — but the ministry official said any comment on the subject would have to await the expected Cabinet decision on the railway's future.

In 1976 Zambia Railways reported that K1.5 million would be spent on rehabilitation of the line to provide better and efficient services.

This week the railway sources said the line still needed improvement as did the equipment used on it.

They claimed Zambia Railways would only give them sleepers for the line which were "rejects." The railcar in operation on the line had since to be pulled by a diesel locomotive as it was no longer "self-pulling."

The railcar operates two return trips between Livingstone and Mulobezi each week, taking 12 hours to cover the 160 kilometre route at 15 kilometres an hour while the goods train, which operates once a week, must also travel at the same speed because to go beyond it would endanger traffic.

The railcar has four coaches on hire from Zambia Railways.

It cost each trip K100, so that the operation cost for one round trip was K400, the sources said.

The diesel engine was "the more costly," they said, as it cost K15 an hour to operate.

## Business

In the past the main business on the line was the haulage of sleepers from Mulobezi to Livingstone. This had since "gone down to perhaps four truckloads — once a week — in a month."

Apart from the few sleepers the goods train now hauls mainly river sand for building contractors in Livingstone, as well as sweet potatoes and sour milk.

"Even then the rate for the goods is too low to make any difference," one of the sources pointed out.

In all the railway earned an average of about K2,000 a month while operation costs ran to K3,200.

The railway employs 240 people — truck workers, supervisors, sanitary workers and managers — altogether earning about K13,900 a month.

## ZAMBIA

### EEC GIVES GRANT FOR KENYAN MAIZE PURCHASE, PLANS OTHER AID

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 79 p 3

[Excerpt] The European Economic Community (EEC) has given Zambia an outright grant for the purchase of white maize from Kenya to make up for the shortfall experienced this season due to adverse weather conditions.

This was revealed in Lusaka by the EEC delegate to Zambia, Mr Johann Wallner when he outlined financial and material assistance the commission is to render to Zambia to enable her to carry out several development projects.

Mr Wallner, who did not disclose the amount of money involved, also said that the EEC would meet the transportation costs of the importation exercise whose bill "will be considerable."

Mr Wallner said the EEC would also provide Zambia with 6,000 tonnes of wheat this year, the same amount she was given last year. In addition, the EEC will also give the country 1,500 tonnes of butter oil. These commodities are already on the way to Zambia.

On development projects, Mr Wallner said: "The EEC is seriously considering manufacturing a new pontoon for crossing the Zambezi River at Kazungula. The new one will replace that which was destroyed by rebel Rhodesian soldiers recently making movements between Zambia and Botswana by road extremely difficult."

He added that it was important to have a new pontoon at Kazungula because some K10 million has already been ploughed into the bituminous road to facilitate easier links between Zambia and Botswana.

Mr Wallner said should the project be given the go-ahead, then it is most likely the Northland Engineering Company in Ndola will build the new pontoon.

The EEC has set aside more than K2 million for the Mpika water scheme in the Northern Province. Mr Wallner said that tender documents were now ready and the loan agreement may be signed some time in July.

Another K1.3 million has been earmarked for the setting up of 10 rural health centres in the country for which the financing agreement has already been signed and tenders for the project went out two weeks ago.

Mr Wallner also said that six rural centres would be provided with site and service schemes at a cost K2.4 million. He added that funds were already available for release soon. Tenders for this project would also be announced shortly.

The EEC will also help financially in the development of a cotton growing scheme in Central and Southern Provinces. Mr Wallner said that an expert on this project was already in Lusaka and was working closely with officials from the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture and the Lint Company of Zambia (LINTCO).

About K8 million is involved in this scheme whose feasibility studies cover 23 rural centres. A firm decision is expected to be made in July.

Mr Wallner said that the EEC was also prepared to finance rice growing schemes in Luapula and Northern Provinces. A report on the K4.5 million scheme is being compiled and is expected to be ready in August this year and implementation of the scheme may start at the end of the year.

The EEC will also help in the upgrading and improvement of the Batoka cross breeding ranch in the Southern Province as well as the Palabana Agricultural Training Institute. In addition, the EEC will assist in the promotion of two cattle development areas in Central and Eastern Provinces.

The funding and design for the improvement of Mpulungu Port at Lake Tanganyika is being met by the EEC. The improvement will facilitate easier navigation and will greatly boost trade between Zambia, Tanzania and Burundi.

The community will also finance the development of feeder roads at Mpulungu, Mpongwe in Ndola rural and north of Lusaka.

On training, Mr Wallner said: "Some K4.5 million has been earmarked for scholarships for training in various aspects ranging from education to technical fields.

CSO: 4420

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**DATE FILMED**

July 16, 1979

